

Kuwait might reflag tankers elsewhere

KUWAIT (AP) — Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah said Monday his country would turn to other powers, including the Soviet Union, to reflag its tankers if the U.S. Congress blocked efforts to fly the American flag on these vessels. He told a news conference that Kuwait has approached Britain, France and China to reflag Kuwaiti tankers "and our request has not been turned down." He also said the three powers so far have not responded to Kuwait's request. "It's up to Congress to decide whether it is in the interest of the United States to reflag Kuwaiti tankers," he told Arab and Western reporters. "But we will turn to other countries to reflag our tankers if Congress denied us this. We have approached three countries — Britain, France and China — to reflag our ships, and they have not responded so far. Contrary to what has been reported, our request (to these countries) has not been turned down." Responding to a question, Sheikh Ali said: "Yes, we would also turn to the Soviet Union" to reflag Kuwaiti tankers. Sheikh Ali was alluding to Kuwait's bid to register 11 of its 21 tankers in the United States and thus entitle them to protection by American warships in the Gulf.

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Gulf war fighting flares in north

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Baghdad's daily war communique on Monday reported heavy tank and artillery bombardments on the northern Gulf warfront, but made no mention of Tehran claims that Iranian troops had seized a border garrison town. The communique reported "intensive tank and artillery bombardments by the First Army Corps against Iranian troop concentrations on the northern sector of the warfront." It said helicopter gunships had also flown 47 missions against the Iranian troops, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment. The Iranian news agency (IRNA) said heavy fighting continued in the area of Mawat, a troop and supply centre 20 kilometres from the border in the rugged mountains of Iraqi Kurdistan. The agency claimed 3,500 Iraqi casualties since fighting began late Saturday. An Iraqi spokesman said Sunday night the situation in the north was stable and secure. Mawat in the Kurdish highlands of northern Iraq is 12 kilometres from the border and 39 kilometres north of Sulaymaniyah, a major Kurdish town and a provincial capital. A military spokesman in Baghdad denies the "sheer lies" Iran's claims that its fighters killed or wounded 2,000 Iraqis in an attack launched in the region Sunday.

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Arabs to go on strike in 2 days

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Arab leaders sent a telegram Monday to Police Minister Chaim Bar Lev, demanding that police in Nazareth allow them to hand out leaflets calling for a strike in two days. "The police and border forces are in Nazareth hunting those who are passing out leaflets announcing the strike," a strike organiser, Marwan Dewari, said at a news conference in Haifa. "They are trying to provoke us and we warn against these provocations... the police will be responsible for any undesirable consequences," said Mr. Dewari, a psychologist from Nazareth. Mr. Dewari also said some Jewish employers have threatened Arab workers with loss of their jobs if they participate in the strike, which is scheduled to last indefinitely.

U.N. envoy, Arafat hold talks

TUNIS (R) — A top United Nations official said Monday he had held talks with PLO leader Yasser Arafat on a proposed Middle East peace conference. Marrack Goulding, U.N. under-secretary general, told Reuters his talks Sunday night with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation chairman were the last in a series to review progress on convening a peace conference. Mr. Goulding has visited five countries as part of his mission. He declined to comment on the results of his tour, which took him to Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt.

Turkey threatens to review role in NATO

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey threatened on Monday to review its NATO membership following a European Parliament resolution endorsing that Armenians had been genocide victims. Turkish leaders have said last Thursday's vote by the Strasbourg-based European group encouraged Kurdish rebels who massacred 30 villagers in southeast Turkey at the weekend (see page 2). President Kenan Evren, in a speech in the central town of Sivas, said: "It would be useful to sit down and review once again Turkey's membership of NATO."

Berri names new investigator into Karami murder

BEIRUT (AP) — Justice Minister Nabih Berri on Monday named Judge Walid Ghamra to head the judicial investigation into the slaying of Prime Minister Rashid Karami three weeks ago. An official announcement said Mr. Ghamra, 55, a Sunni Muslim from north Lebanon like Mr. Karami, accepted the appointment to succeed Justice Mounif Oweidat, who resigned on Saturday. Mr. Ghamra headed the fruitless 1975 investigation into the murder of former Sidon parliament deputy Marouf Saad, whose assassination after leading a fishermen's revolt contributed to the outbreak of Lebanon's civil war. Mr. Oweidat resigned because Mr. Karami's brother, Omar, accused him of footdragging in questioning suspects and reporting the outcome. Muslim leaders have accused Israeli-backed right-wing Christians of murdering the pro-Syrian Mr. Karami by a bomb explosion aboard a Lebanese army helicopter June 1.

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King receives Kuwaiti message, pledges full support for emir's efforts

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received a message from the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and pledged full support for efforts exerted by Sheikh Jaber towards arriving at a unified Arab position on the situation in the Gulf region where Iran and Iraq have been at war for nearly seven years.

The Kuwaiti leader's message was delivered to the King by Saudi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Muhammad Al Osaimi, Kuwait's minister of state for foreign affairs. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the message dealt with the latest developments in the Gulf and efforts exerted by Kuwait for Arab coordination and a just and honourable solution to the Iran-Iraq war.

Petra quoted the King as saying Jordan fully supported the endeavours of Kuwait, which is also the chairman of the 46-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC). The King also reaffirmed that Jordan and Kuwait would coordinate their moves to heal inter-Arab differences and convene an Arab summit conference to discuss all developments in the Arab scene.

The King also said Jordan and Kuwait shared identical views

over the Arab situation and emphasised the urgent need for intensified efforts to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war. The two belligerent countries should both withdraw from their international borders and all reasons for the conflict should be removed, he said.

The King's meeting with Mr. Osaimi, which was followed by a luncheon, was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and the Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Ibrahim Al Bahou.

Following the meeting, Mr. Osaimi left for Syria. News agencies reported that he delivered a message from Sheikh Jaber to President Hafez Al Assad of Syria. He was also carrying a message for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The Kuwaiti minister was expected to proceed to Baghdad from Damascus.

Mr. Osaimi's visit comes amid increased tension in the Gulf after Iran threatened Kuwait charging that it offered facilities to the Iraqi air force to stage raids on Iranian-linked shipping in the Gulf.

Kuwait rejected the charges on Sunday and said it was keen to see the Iran-Iraq war end as soon as possible.

The Iranian news agency had earlier quoted the commander of the naval forces of Tehran's Revolutionary Guards Corps, Hassan Alai, as warning that his forces were capable of "blockading" Kuwait.

He accused Kuwait of actively helping Iraq at the head of the Gulf, adding: "We cannot ignore these obvious military collaborations."

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashed Abdul Aziz Al Rashed expressed his government's "astonishment" at the Iranian allegations, which he said were "categorically rejected."

Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Musavi on Saturday accused Kuwait of providing to Iraq "facilities," which he did not describe, to help it attack a tanker near Iran's Kharg oil terminal.

Sharjah's rebel prince puts up stiff terms, hangs on to emiri court

DUBAI (Agencies) — Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Qassimi, who tried to topple his brother as ruler of the emirate of Sharjah held out for power-sharing on Monday, and remained entrenched at the emiri court in Sharjah while his troops kept a tight vigil against possible intervention by the United Arab Emirates' federal army.

Diplomatic sources quoted by news agencies said Sheikh Abdul Aziz, who announced on Wednesday that the ruling Al Qassimi family of Sharjah, one of the seven emirates that make up the UAE, had entrusted him with leadership after ousting his brother Sheikh Sultan, was insisting on wide-ranging powers as his condition for abandoning his claim to leadership.

The Supreme Council of the UAE reinstated Sheikh Sultan on Saturday and named Sheikh Abdul Aziz as crown prince but Sheikh Abdul Aziz refused to accept the ruling of the council and put forward several demands including control over the oil and finance ministries and co-signatory status in emiri decrees, according to sources quoted by



Sheikh Sultan



Sheikh Abdul Aziz

news agencies. He accused Sheikh Sultan of mismanagement of the emirate whose debts are estimated at about \$900 million.

Sheikh Zayed Al Sultan Al Nahayan, president of the UAE and ruler of Abu Dhabi, sponsored a meeting between the two brothers Sunday night but it was not clear whether Sheikh Abdul Aziz attended it.

The power struggle in Sharjah, just inside the Strait of Hormuz at

the entrance to the Gulf, caused unease among members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which groups the UAE with Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar.

Many senior ruling family members in Sharjah appeared to have remained loyal to Sheikh Sultan, who won the backing of other rulers in the UAE and is now in neighbouring Dubai. He was appointed ruler in 1972.

Syria vows to free Glass and Osseiran 'at all costs'

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Gunbattles rocked south Beirut's Shi'ite slums on Monday after Syria vowed to free kidnapped American journalist Charles Glass and the son of Lebanon's defence minister "at all costs."

Police said there were no casualties from one hour of street battles in south Beirut's suburban slums of Ghobeiri, Hay Madi and Haret Hreik, a mere many of the 25 foreign hostages held in Lebanon are believed to be held.

The fighting for local dominance pitted gunmen of the powerful Mokdad Shi'ite clan against supporters of Akl Hamieh, military commander of Lebanon's mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia, police said.

Neither side has ever been linked to the abduction of foreigners in Lebanon. Amal leader Nabih Berri, who doubles as Lebanon's justice minister, on Saturday ordered his followers to join in the search for Mr. Glass and Ali Osseiran.

The two men were grabbed last Wednesday, along with Mr. Osseiran's driver, by 14 kidnappers in south Beirut's seaside Ouzi suburb, a stronghold of the Iranian-backed Hizbollah, Lebanon's most militant Shi'ite faction.

"I am here to free them," state-run Radio Beirut quoted Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, as saying. "The problem will be resolved at all costs and I believe that will be accomplished soon."

Brig. Kanaan held a one-hour conference with Mr. Berri at his heavily fortified house in west Beirut on Monday. Both declined to speak to reporters afterwards.

Reuters quoted a source close to the Syrian forces in Lebanon as saying Syria expects the imminent release of Mr. Glass and the two Lebanese seized with him in Beirut last week.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Kuwaiti Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Saud Mohammad Osaimi Monday. Also present are Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem,

Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Kuwaiti Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Al Bahou (Petra photo)

Mock says a neutral Austria can contribute more to Mideast peace

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AUSTRIAN Foreign Minister Alois Mock has said his country's neutrality in the Arab-Israeli conflict was the best contribution it could make to efforts for peace in the Middle East and Vienna would pursue such a policy and help endeavours to arrive at a peaceful settlement in the region.

In a wide-ranging interview with editors of Jordanian newspapers in Vienna earlier this week, Mr. Mock, who is scheduled to accompany President Kurt Waldheim on his July 1-4 visit to Jordan, said he would focus on familiarising himself with the situation in the Middle East and seeking strong cultural and intellectual ties between Austria and the Arab World.

Replying to questions, the foreign minister, a member of the Conservative Peoples Party (OEPF) which shares power with the Socialist Party, said there was no change "in substance" of Austria's policy towards the Middle East conflict after the departure from the political scene of former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky who had been a staunch supporter of Arab causes.

"The Austrian policy after the change in government is and will be different in style towards the



Alois Mock

Middle East, (but) not in substance," he said. "The Austrian foreign policy towards this important region will be based also in the coming years on the resolutions of the United Nations in an attempt to be always available when we and the parties concerned think we can do something to contribute to the stability of that area by accepting peace-keeping actions and other invitations."

According to the foreign minister "the styling of Dr. Kreisky's policy (towards the Middle East) was very provocative." However, he said, "to the extent that the substance of (the new Socialist-Conservative) government's policy contributed to get something

into going, becomes mobile, there is not much difference" between Dr. Kreisky's policy and that of the present government.

"Let's say, for instance, the preposition for holding a peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations has the full support from me, my party and the government. On the same line let's take the EC's (European Community) Venice decision. But it is less spectacular than provocative."

"I think that a permanent neutral country can be useful if the neutrality is credible and the government, in the long run, is successful in maintaining the credibility that (it) is a permanent neutral country."

"This of course creates problems. Basically being neutral means not siding in a political conflict, at least not in a provocative way. The moment you have spectacular provocative (bias), you are not acceptable as mediator, as go-between and so forth. This is a special difficulty of a permanent neutral country. So, I would say the different style (in Austria's policy) should reinforce our capacity to contribute to useful actions."

Mr. Mock was asked whether he thought whether there was any role for Austria to play under the present circumstances when Dr.

Waldheim's relations are not very good with the United States and the Israelis. In reply, he pointed out that the Austrian government had unanimously rejected American justifications of Washington's decision to place Dr. Waldheim in a "watchlist" and bar him from entering the U.S. "I must say that the U.S. secretary of justice has to speak out very clearly that the federal president was never implicated in any crimes against human rights or war crimes... not a single paper could be forwarded to support any charge against the federal president," he said.

"So, a sovereign state as Austria does not accept the way its head of state, who was elected by more than 53 per cent of its people and its voters in free elections (is treated)," he said. "It doesn't accept the way other countries are dealing (with it) or (the way) of the U.S. Department of Justice."

"Dr. Waldheim made an extraordinary high reputation among Arab countries, among developing countries, among the world countries and countries of the Third World. (Austria also had) excellent relations with the United States. But our foreign policy is formulated according to

(Continued on page 5)

Peres heads for Europe seeking support

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres left for Britain on Monday on the first leg of a European tour during which he will campaign for an international Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Peres also is scheduled to visit France, Switzerland and West Germany during the week-long trip. He refused comment on a report in the newspaper Haaretz that he also was to meet Soviet and Chinese officials in Switzerland over the weekend.

Mr. Peres flew to London to meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe before he travels to Paris on Wednesday for talks with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

He was expected to visit Geneva for talks with Swiss officials

before meeting West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn on Saturday, officials said.

"We want to see in Europe agreement to the American stand that the international conference would be an opening for direct negotiations," Mr. Peres told an airport news conference.

Mr. Peres also wanted to see "Western European leaders support Israel's conditions for Soviet participation in peace efforts—resumption of diplomatic ties and an increase in the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union."

Under the proposal backed by Mr. Peres, the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China — as well as Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon and Palestinian representa-

tives would participate in the conference.

The issue of Israeli participation in the conference has caused a deep split in Israel's fragile coalition government, a partnership of Mr. Peres' Labour Party and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc.

With the cabinet deadlocked Mr. Peres has called for general elections to decide Israel's policy. Unable to muster a parliamentary majority for elections, Mr. Peres is examining the possibility of a referendum on the matter.

Mr. Peres would neither confirm nor deny reports he might meet Soviet or Chinese officials while in Europe.

"I read in the newspaper these stories and stories of a possible meeting with Palestinians and I'm going to see if they're true or not," he said.

S. Korean president ready to meet dissident

SEOUL (Agencies) — In a major turnaround, President Chun Doo-hwan has agreed to meet with the political opposition to try to end fierce anti-government protests, a top official said Monday.

The official, Roh Tae-Woo, chairman of the governing Democratic Justice Party, said Mr. Chun also promised to consider the release of political detainees.

Mr. Roh said after a meeting with Mr. Chun that the president had agreed to meet with Kim Young-Sam, head of the Reunification Democratic Party.

"I recommended it is desirable that the president meet political elders and opposition leaders to work out settlements," Mr. Roh told reporters.

Mr. Kim said he would meet with Mr. Chun if all those detained since nationwide protests began June 10 are released. He also demanded freedom for fel-

low opposition leader Kim Dae-Jung, who has been under house arrest in Seoul since April 8.

Thousands of students clashed with riot police Monday near college campuses in Seoul in the 13th day of large-scale protests. Scattered violence was reported elsewhere in the country.

Yonhap, the Korean news agency, reported some 20,000 students took part in demonstrations at 58 universities throughout the country, but most protests were peaceful.

Students hurled firebombs and rocks at police in vicious street battles around at least four major Seoul colleges. Police fired volley after volley of tear gas.

Kim Dae-Jung said in a U.S. television interview on Monday there were rumours that he would be released from house arrest.

Mr. Kim made the statement in a telephone interview on NBC television shortly after the

Pope to go ahead with Waldheim meeting

VATICAN CITY (Agencies) — Despite protests from Israel and Jewish communities, Pope John Paul II is going ahead with his scheduled meeting with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on Thursday, Vatican officials said Monday.

Diplomats accredited to the Holy See reported that they have received invitations to appear at formal Vatican ceremonies welcoming Dr. Waldheim, as is the practice for official visits.

The U.S. government, which has barred Dr. Waldheim from entering the United States, will be represented at the ceremonies by the number three official of its embassy to the Holy See, the embassy said.

Frank Lattanzi, the embassy spokesman, said he will attend the formal ceremonies as acting ambassador in the absence of Ambassador Frank Shakespear who will be out of town that day.

Austria has protested against Israeli condemnation of the meeting between President Kurt Waldheim and the Pope as interference in Austrian affairs, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Vienna.

The spokesman said Thomas Kiestl, general secretary of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, had summoned Israel's charge d'affaires.

On Sunday Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir condemned the Pope's decision to grant an audience to Dr. Waldheim, saying the meeting would serve to legitimise the president's alleged war crimes.

Washington, Moscow working on Gulf peace plan — Armacost

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States and the Soviet Union are joining forces on a peace plan to end the 6½-year-old Iran-Iraq war and prevent an Iranian victory, a high-level U.S. official says.

Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost said Sunday the United States, Soviet Union and the other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — Britain, France and China — have been discussing the plan "for several months in New York."

"We're working in the Security Council to engage the Russians and the other permanent members in a call for a ceasefire and return to boundaries, exchange of prisoners, other arrangements, backed by mandatory sanctions," Mr. Armacost said in an interview on the U.S. CBS Television Network.

"And we have found, to our surprise, that that has elicited the support of all the permanent members, that is, a first resolution calling for a ceasefire," he said. "The question now is whether we can negotiate agreement on mandatory sanctions."

The United States and Soviet

effort to end the war, but said it would not draw attention away from the U.S. plan to reflag Kuwait tankers in the Gulf.

"I think Congress would give whole-hearted support to anything that would increase the chances of ending that war and working with the Soviets or working with anybody," Mr. Armacost said.

"It does not relieve the pressure in Congress to do something about this reflagging," Mr. Armacost said. "I think that's a great initiative that they're talking about but the concern over the reflagging will still be there in spite of this effort or new efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war, and that I think is still a problem."

The Reagan government de-

clined earlier this year to put American flags on Kuwaiti tankers and provide them U.S. navy escorts. However, congressional concerns about the policy were heightened by an Iraqi plane's missile attack on May 17 on the navy frigate USS Stark. Iraq and the United States have called the attack a mistake.

As a result of Congress' questions about the plan, the Reagan government delayed the reflag-

ging one month and gave the lawmakers a report on how it plans to protect U.S. servicemen in the Gulf.

Mr. Armacost said Sunday Democratic leaders from the House and Senate will try to hammer out a proposal Tuesday that he said would probably offer restrictions to the reflagging plan.

Among the reflagging alternatives likely to be offered by the Democrats are delaying the start of the plan, placing a time limit on it, or imposing conditions that may include a participation requirement by U.S. allies, who rely on Gulf oil much more than the United States, Mr. Armacost said.

"Some combination in there is my guess of where Congress is likely to want to go," the Wisconsin Democrat said in an interview on U.S. television.

Mr. Armacost said the Democratic proposal would be part of a broader policy statement to be issued this week on the volatile Gulf region.

"I think there will be some form of a resolution or something that lays out what the Democrats would have done," he said.

France to resume Mirage delivery to Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's defence minister said Monday that France has agreed to resume delivery of Mirage 2000 fighter planes to Egypt, which had been stopped because of delays in payment.

Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala spoke to reporters after a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak during which they reviewed the minister's recent visits to Turkey, Romania and France.

His comments were distributed by the government's Middle East News Agency (MENA).

The first of 20 Mirage 2000s ordered by Egypt were delivered in June 1986. Twelve of the fighters had been provided when Dassault-Breguet, the Mirages' French manufacturer, announced this year it would stop deliveries because Egypt was behind in its instalments. The amount of arrears was not published.

Of the eight remaining to be delivered, Marshal Abu Ghazala said four will arrive in Cairo "tomorrow or the day after," with the other four coming later this year.

"I told French premier Jacques Chirac that the matter of a short delay in paying instalments should be kept apart from the timetable of delivering the planes," Marshal Abu Ghazala said.

"Mr. Chirac was very understanding, and the French government agreed to the Egyptian point of view that the deal is connected to Egyptian national security," he said.

Austrian woman held in Cyprus drug probe

LARNACA, Cyprus (R) — An Austrian woman living in Madrid and a Lebanese nurse were re-manded in custody for eight days by a Cypriot court Monday for allegedly attempting to smuggle heroin on a flight to Spain.

Biruta Marko, 41, a divorced civil engineer with one child, was arrested boarding a Cyprus Airways flight to Spain via Athens Sunday, police told Larnaca district court.

She was found to have 800 grammes (28 ounces) of heroin in two plastic bags concealed internally and hidden in her luggage.

From information given by Marko, police later arrested Rose Youssef Fahd, 41, a nurse with four children, from Lebanon.

Police told the court Marko confessed she was to meet a person in a Larnaca hotel to transfer narcotics to Spain.

Kohl rejects extradition of Hamadei

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl will not extradite a Lebanese hijack suspect to the United States, despite strong pressure from the U.S. Senate, because of the risk to two West Germans held hostage in Beirut, government sources said Monday.

They said the decision was made by Kohl after consulting Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and Justice Minister Hans Engelhard.

Mr. Engelhard was expected to inform U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese Tuesday that Mohammad Ali Hamadei should be tried in Frankfurt on charges of murder, air piracy and possession of explosives.

Hamadei was arrested at Frankfurt airport in January, accused of possessing explosives. He is suspected of taking part in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA

(Trans World Airlines) plane in Beirut and the murder of a passenger, a U.S. navy diver.

The West German daily Die Welt, in a front-page story and accompanying editorial Monday, said: "The Lebanon crisis team is meeting today in the chancellery but the decision is already made."

Die Welt said the government was convinced that if Hamadei were handed over to the Americans, the two West German hostages, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt, would be killed.

Cordes and Schmidt were seized in Beirut in January following Hamadei's arrest. They are believed to be held by the pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslim group Hizbollah (Party of God).

"The chancellor cannot and will not take this responsibility upon himself — and who can

dance him? For this reason he is going to put up with upsetting Washington," editor-in-chief Manfred Schell wrote. Bonn has said it will announce its decision in the case on Wednesday.

A majority of the U.S. Senate on Friday urged West Germany to extradite Hamadei for trial in the United States, saying that exchanging him for the two hostages in Lebanon would be unacceptable and would damage relations between Washington and Bonn.

The father of the murdered diver, Richard Stethem, said he believed Hamadei would "receive a sham trial in West Germany and be released in a few years."

If convicted, Hamadei could be sentenced to life imprisonment in West Germany, which does not have capital punishment.

Israel to extradite murderer to France

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's justice minister, reversing an earlier decision, announced Monday he would extradite to France a Jewish immigrant convicted of murdering an Arab and sentenced to life in prison.

"I have no choice but to extradite," Minister Avraham Shariar said in a statement carried by Israel's national Itim news agency. The statement did not give a date for the extradition.

William Nakash, 24, was convicted in absentia in May 1984 of first degree murder by a court in Besancon, France.

Shariar's decision came as Israel's two chief rabbis and other Nakash supporters planned an evening rally on his behalf at Judaism's holiest site, the Western Wall.

Nakash's defence attorney Roland Roth said immediately he would appeal the decision "to all possible echelons," and demand a delay in expulsion.

Speaking on army radio Roth also said he would ask the supreme court to determine whether France's extradition request could be rejected for political

reasons. The case has sparked intense debate over whether Israel should shelter Jewish criminals, with his supporters claiming he would not receive a fair trial in France. His attorney also speculated that Nakash might either be killed or contract AIDS in a French prison.

Shariar reversed a decision he made last December against extraditing Nakash, after the supreme court ruled in March in favour of an appeal by an Israeli left-wing legislator and urged Shariar to reconsider.

The French government has sought Nakash's extradition since November 1983, six months before the conviction.

The French court ruled Nakash shot to death an Algerian-born Arab immigrant in February 1983 as part of a war of racketeers for control of nightclubs in Besancon, near the Swiss border.

But Roth claimed his client shot Abdullahi Hakkar "to protect Besancon's Jewish community."

Nakash fled to Israel shortly after the murder, married Israeli-born Rina Nakash, and won

Israeli citizenship under the 1950 law of return, which automatically gives citizenship to all Jews who immigrate.

Nakash became an orthodox Jew, winning the support of the country's powerful orthodox community.

Before Shariar's decision was announced, Roth told army radio on Monday he would respect the case if it needed to be because Nakash's wife was in her second month of pregnancy.

Mrs. Nakash had not been granted any conjugal visits with her husband, who is in an Israeli jail, but she was artificially inseminated, Roth said.

When he initially ruled against extraditing Nakash, Shariar said he feared the fugitive "would be targeted" by supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in French jail.

But the decision was controversial even inside Shariar's own right-wing Likud Bloc. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Likud said the case might strain ties between Israel and France, an important ally.

Turkey vows vengeance after Kurdish attack

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkish leaders have sworn revenge for the killing of 30 villagers by Kurdish rebels in a weekend massacre partly blamed by Ankara on a European Parliament resolution.

President Kenan Evren vowed vengeance on the guerrillas, who swept into the tiny village of Pinarik in south east Turkey on Saturday night.

"Let them not think that they will go unpunished," Gen. Evren said. "If not tomorrow, they will be punished the day after tomorrow. If not then, then 10 days later. But in the end they will be caught and be punished."

But in a blast echoed by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and other political leaders, Gen. Evren blamed the massacre in part on a resolution passed last Thursday by the Strasbourg-based European Parliament.

The resolution recognised Armenian claims that their people were victims of genocide in

eastern Turkey in World War I and referred in passing to the Kurdish conflict.

"This resolution has immediately shown its effect in Turkey. Those people (the rebels) have been encouraged by the resolution," Gen. Evren said.

"Now you can be happy. While we shed tears here for our 30 dead, you rejoice," he said of those voting for the resolution.

Only nine people survived the attack on the 16-home village in Mardin province. Sixteen of the victims were children aged between three and 14 years.

Helicopter-borne troops and army commando units scoured the countryside some 25 kilometres from the Syrian border in search of the escaped guerrillas.

Mr. Ozal also pledged to wipe out the rebels. "Let no one doubt it — we shall clean away the smell of the bandits for sure," he said. Of the Strasbourg resolution,

he said: "Part of the responsibility for the attack lies with the European Parliament. Those who have voted for 'the resolution' should be embarrassed in the face of history for having supported terrorism."

The independent Hurriyet News Agency quoted an unidentified senior official in Ankara as saying the rebels, thought to number about 60, had infiltrated from Syria.

Mr. Ozal was asked whether Turkey planned a cross-border operation in retaliation — as it had done into Iraq with Baghdad's approval after a similar raid in February.

"If there is such a plan, do you think I will tell you? So don't ask me," the prime minister replied.

More than 250 civilians and 150 members of the security forces have been killed since the August 1984 outbreak of a guerrilla war by Kurdish rebels seeking an independent state.

Demjanjuk hurt on the way to court

TEL AVIV (R) — Former U.S. car worker John Demjanjuk missed the resumption in Israel of his trial Monday because of injuries sustained on the way to court during a bumpy ride in a police van, his lawyer said.

Demjanjuk, 67, was "battered and bruised" when he arrived at the court for the trial, which reconvened in Israel after judges questioned witnesses in West Germany, defence lawyer John Gill told Reuters.

Witnesses said the burly Ukrainian-born defendant, who often greeted the court with a boisterous "boker tov," was in tears as police lifted him from the floor of the vehicle when it arrived at the courthouse.

"He was manacled to the side of the police van. He fell off the seat, hit his head, his shoulder and possibly his hip," Mr. Gill said. A doctor gave Demjanjuk medicine but it made him sleepy, he added.

Demjanjuk, who has spent the last month in his maximum security cell at Ramleh prison near Tel Aviv, was deported from the United States last year.

He denies Israeli charges he was a gas chamber operator nicknamed "Ivan the Terrible," who tortured and killed hundreds of thousands of people at Treblinka camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

Briton gets 10 years for Dubai killing

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Two young Britons were acquitted on a murder charge Monday after a 9-month trial, but were jailed on reduced charges in connection with the death of an Indian security guard last summer.

The prosecution, which had demanded the death sentences for both accused on charge of murder, immediately announced its intention to appeal to the Dubai appeals court for a heavier sentence.

Mark Spalding, 19, of Jarro, Tyne and Wear, was sentenced to 10 years in prison on a diminished charge of manslaughter while Michael Brown, 24, of Sutton

Coldfield, Warwickshire, received a one-year-prison term for helping Spalding to escape from the scene of the crime.

The two Britons who looked tense before the court passed sentence, appeared relieved on hearing they were acquitted on the murder charge.

Still, Spalding was heard exclaiming "10 years for a fight" as he was leaving the court.

The two-man judge panel ruled that the Indian guard, P.G. Gopinathan, died of injuries sustained in a fight with Spalding, reducing the charge from murder to manslaughter.

In the case of Brown, the judges said that it had not been

established whether the accused had run over Gopinathan with his car, the probable cause of death, according to the prosecution.

After sentencing Brown was declared free by the court, as he was deemed to have served the detention term during the trial.

Brown was not released however because of the prosecution's intention to appeal. Brown himself said he would also lodge an appeal, "just to clear my name for a crime I did not commit."

The two young men were standing trial for the June 16, 1986 murder of Gopinathan, a security guard at the residential complex of Chicago Beach on the outskirts of Dubai.

Qadhafi: Arabs should have nuclear bomb

LONDON (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said the Arabs should have a nuclear bomb to gain the respect it gives to China.

He said the bomb was essential as a defensive weapon, and Arab states should be prepared to use it if their existence or independence were threatened.

Col. Qadhafi told university students in a lecture broadcast on Libyan television Sunday night and monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"The Arabs must possess the atom bomb to defend themselves until their numbers reach one thousand million and until they learn to desalinate seawater and until they liberate Palestine."

"The Arabs should have it. We undertake not to drop it on anyone, but if someone is going to drop it on us or someone is going

to threaten our existence and independence even without the use of atomic weapons, we should drop it on them."

Col. Qadhafi said China was a poor country but it possessed nuclear weapons and was respected in the world.

He quoted an unnamed Chinese leader as telling him: "The Chinese, who can afford only a donkey, is respected by the American who flies an F-111."

The Libyan leader said China wanted to show those powers with atom bombs that it could play the same nuclear game.

The Arabs should adopt the same logic, he said. "If there is any playing of the atom bomb game, they cannot play the game against the Arab nation."

Libya, Syria and Iran were reported to have held secret talks in Damascus in August 1985 to

discuss acquiring a nuclear bomb to confront Israel.

The Beirut daily Ash Shaqr said at the time that Libya, Syria and Iran had the resources and international connections to acquire the bomb.

The Libyan News Agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying in his lecture that the Arabs would "continue to be humiliated forever" if they did not acquire the bomb.

"We have to get out of the darkness we live in. We have to achieve the miracle and concentrate our research on controlling the sources of atomic energy from which the West has tried to deprive us," he said.

"I am raising the danger alarm for all the Arab World and its leaders," he added.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
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PROGRAMME ONE
15:30 Korean
15:50 Programme Review
15:55 Cartoons and children's programme

16:40 Different Strokes
17:10 Traditional Medicine in Africa
17:40 Religious Programme
17:50 Soccer
18:25 Local programme
19:50 Programme Review
20:30 News in Arabic
21:30 Arabic Series
22:20 Local debate on legal issues
22:50 Songs from movies (Arabic)
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Close down

PROGRAMME TWO
18:40 Espas Francophone
18:45 L'ecole de fess
19:00 News in French
19:15 L'aventure des hommes de la prehistoire
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 You Again
21:00 Beyond 2000
21:10 Strong Medicine (Mini-series)
22:00 News in English
22:20 The Unknown War (documentary)

RADIO JORDAN
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& partly on 950 KHz, SW
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07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
08:45 Just a Minute
09:10 Follow the Wind
10:00 News Summary
10:30 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 News Summary
11:35 Pop Session Contd.
12:40 News Bulletin
14:30 Just a Minute
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Men from the Ministry
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Roundup
18:30 Music Desk
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 123 KHz

07:00 Newsweek
07:30 Musical Landscapes
07:45 Redcap
07:50 Financial News
08:00 World News
08:09 24 Hours
08:30 Nature Notebook
08:45 Recording of the Week
09:30 Newsweek
09:30 Counterpoint
10:30 World News
10:39 24 Hours
10:45 Sportsweek
11:00 World News
11:09 Reflections
11:15 The Russian Diary of Lady Londonderry
11:25 Book Choice
11:30 Best on Record
12:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review
12:15 Good Books
12:30 Detective
12:45 Gertrude Stein
12:50 News Summary
13:00 Newsweek
13:05 Outlook
13:45 Musical Landscapes
14:00 Radio Newsweek
14:15 Questions of Faith
14:45 Kings of Swing
15:00 World News
15:09 Commentary
15:15 Sportsweek
15:30 Performing Arts
15:45 Sports Roundup
16:00 World News
16:09 24 Hours
16:30 News Summary
16:35 Recording of the Week
17:00 News Summary
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19:30 Performing Arts
19:45 Sports Roundup
20:00 World News
20:09 24 Hours
20:30 Open Door Policies

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1620 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 12510 Hz

06:00 News 6:10 Newsweek 6:30 VOA Morning 6:40 News 6:50 Newsweek 7:00 VOA Morning 7:10 News 7:20 Newsweek 7:30 VOA Morning 7:40 News 7:50 Newsweek 8:00 VOA Morning 8:10 News 8:20 Newsweek 8:30 VOA Morning 8:40 News 8:50 Newsweek 9:00 VOA Morning 9:10 News 9:20 Newsweek 9:30 VOA Morning 9:40 News 9:50 Newsweek 10:00 VOA Morning 10:10 News 10:20 Newsweek 10:30 VOA Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsweek 11:00 VOA Morning 11:10 News 11:20 Newsweek 11:30 VOA Morning 11:40 News 11:50 Newsweek 12:00 VOA Morning 12:10 News 12:20 Newsweek 12:30 VOA Morning 12:40 News 12:50 Newsweek 13:00 VOA Morning 13:10 News 13:20 Newsweek 13:30 VOA Morning 13:40 News 13:50 Newsweek 14:00 VOA Morning 14:10 News 14:20 Newsweek 14:30 VOA Morning 14:40 News 14:50 Newsweek 15:00 VOA Morning 15:10 News 15:20 Newsweek 15:30 VOA Morning 15:40 News 15:50 Newsweek 16:00 VOA Morning 16:10 News 16:20 Newsweek 16:30 VOA Morning 16:40 News 16:50 Newsweek 17:00 VOA Morning 17:10 News 17:20 Newsweek 17:30 VOA Morning 17:40 News 17:50 Newsweek 18:00 VOA Morning 18:10 News 18:20 Newsweek 18:30 VOA Morning 18:40 News 18:50 Newsweek 19:00 VOA Morning 19:10 News 19:20 Newsweek 19:30 VOA Morning 19:40 News 19:50 Newsweek 20:00 VOA Morning 20:10 News 20:20 Newsweek 20:30 VOA Morning 20:40 News 20:50 Newsweek 21:00 VOA Morning 21:10 News 21:20 Newsweek 21:30 VOA Morning 21:40 News 21:50 Newsweek 22:00 VOA Morning 22:10 News 22:20 Newsweek 22:30 VOA Morning 22:40 News 22:50 Newsweek 23:00 VOA Morning 23:10 News 23:20 Newsweek 23:30 VOA Morning 23:40 News 23:50 Newsweek 24:00 VOA Morning 24:10 News 24:20 Newsweek 24:30 VOA Morning 24:40 News 24:50 Newsweek 25:00 VOA Morning 25:10 News 25:20 Newsweek 25:30 VOA Morning 25:40 News 25:50 Newsweek 26:00 VOA Morning 26:10 News 26:20 Newsweek 26:30 VOA Morning 26:40 News 26:50 Newsweek 27:00 VOA Morning 27:10 News 27:20 Newsweek 27:30 VOA Morning 27:40 News 27:50 Newsweek 28:00 VOA Morning 28:10 News 28:20 Newsweek 28:30 VOA Morning 28:40 News 28:50 Newsweek 29:00 VOA Morning 29:10 News 29:20 Newsweek 29:30 VOA Morning 29:40 News 29:50 Newsweek 30:00 VOA Morning 30:10 News 30:20 Newsweek 30:30 VOA Morning 30:40 News 30:50 Newsweek 31:00 VOA Morning 31:10 News 31:20 Newsweek 31:30 VOA Morning 31:40 News 31:50 Newsweek 32:00 VOA Morning 32:10 News 32:20 Newsweek 32:30 VOA Morning 32:40 News 32:50 Newsweek 33:00 VOA Morning 33:10 News 33:20 Newsweek 33:30 VOA Morning 33:40 News 33:50 Newsweek 34:00 VOA Morning 34:10 News 34:20 Newsweek 34:30 VOA Morning 34:40 News 34:50 Newsweek 35:00 VOA Morning 35:10 News 35:20 Newsweek 35:30 VOA Morning 35:40 News 35:50 Newsweek 36:00 VOA Morning 36:10 News 36:20 Newsweek 36:30 VOA Morning 36:40 News 36:50 Newsweek 37:00 VOA Morning 37:10 News 37:20 Newsweek 37:30 VOA Morning 37:40 News 37:50 Newsweek 38:00 VOA Morning 38:10 News 38:20 Newsweek 38:30 VOA Morning 38:40 News 38:50 Newsweek 39:00 VOA Morning 39:10 News 39:20 Newsweek 39:30 VOA Morning 39:40 News 39:50 Newsweek 40:00 VOA Morning 40:10 News 40:20 Newsweek 40:30 VOA Morning 40:40 News 40:50 Newsweek 41:00 VOA Morning 41:10 News 41:20 Newsweek 41:30 VOA Morning 41:40 News 41:50 Newsweek 42:00 VOA Morning 42:10 News 42:20 Newsweek 42:30 VOA Morning 42:40 News 42:50 Newsweek 43:00 VOA Morning 43:10 News 43:20 Newsweek 43:30 VOA Morning 43:40 News 43:50 Newsweek 44:00 VOA Morning 44:10 News 44:20 Newsweek 44:30 VOA Morning 44:40 News 44:50 Newsweek 45:00 VOA Morning 45:10 News 45:20 Newsweek 45:30 VOA Morning 45:40 News 45:50 Newsweek 46:00 VOA Morning 46:10 News 46:20 Newsweek 46:30 VOA Morning 46:40 News 46:50 Newsweek 47:00 VOA Morning 47:10 News 47:20 Newsweek 47:30 VOA Morning 47:40 News 47:50 Newsweek 48:00 VOA Morning 48:10 News 48:20 Newsweek 48:30 VOA Morning 48:40 News 48:50 Newsweek 49:00 VOA Morning 49:10 News 49:20 Newsweek 49:30 VOA Morning 49:40 News 49:50 Newsweek 50:00 VOA Morning 50:10 News 50:20 Newsweek 50:30 VOA Morning 50:40 News 50:50 Newsweek 51:00 VOA Morning 51:10 News 51:20 Newsweek 51:30 VOA Morning 51:40 News 51:50 Newsweek 52:00 VOA Morning 52:10 News 52:20 Newsweek 52:30 VOA Morning 52:40 News 52:50 Newsweek 53:00 VOA Morning 53:10 News 53:20 Newsweek 53:30 VOA Morning 53:40 News 53:50 Newsweek 54:00 VOA Morning 54:10 News 54:20 Newsweek 54:30 VOA Morning 54:40 News 54:50 Newsweek 55:00 VOA Morning 55:10 News 55:20 Newsweek 55:30 VOA Morning 55:40 News 55:50 Newsweek 56:00 VOA Morning 56:10 News 56:20 Newsweek 56:30 VOA Morning 56:40 News 56:50 Newsweek 57:00 VOA Morning 57:10 News 57:20 Newsweek 57:30 VOA Morning 57:40 News 57:50 Newsweek 58:00 VOA Morning 58:10 News 58:20 Newsweek 58:30 VOA Morning 58:40 News 58:50 Newsweek 59:00 VOA Morning 59:10 News 59:20 Newsweek 59:30 VOA Morning 59:40 News 59:50 Newsweek 60:00 VOA Morning 60:10 News 60:20 Newsweek 60:30 VOA Morning 60:40 News 60:50 Newsweek 61:00 VOA Morning 61:10 News 6

Questions on tawjihi circulated before exam

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Ministry of Education is currently investigating a case where an unidentified man was caught selling copies of the government tawjihi exams before the exam was scheduled to take place, according to an official at the ministry.

The official, who requested anonymity, told the Jordan Times that the man, from Ashrafieh in Amman, had sold and distributed false test papers to tawjihi students the day before the actual examination was scheduled and that the official questions were not the same. The official was referring to the Islamic education exam, the last test given on Monday.

However, the Jordan Times obtained the distributed exam questions on Sunday, and some but not all of the questions were on the official test on Monday.

On Sunday, a man asked this reporter if she knew anyone taking tawjihi this year because someone had given him copies of the Islamic religion test a day earlier. The man had acquired the copies from another person.

When the Jordan Times asked the other person where he had gotten the test, he said: "A man walked into my office on Sunday and asked me if I knew anyone taking tawjihi this year because he had Monday's test. But I don't know the original source."

He continued that this was nothing new. "This has been going on for the past four or five years where kids sell or give each other some exams a day before,"

he added.

According to a resident of Jabal Taj, boys and men of different ages were in the streets with the religion exam asking people, "who is taking tawjihi exams?" and distributing them.

A government schoolteacher said that she received a telephone call from a friend asking if she wanted to copy Monday's questions for her sister. "I asked her where she got them and she said, 'a reliable source from the ministry'," added the schoolteacher.

The teacher continued that the leaking of exams occurs every year. "But the examination committee usually prepares two sets of each test in case there is a leak on the first," she said. She added that the students had apparently been given an alternative test on Islamic education on Monday.

On the other hand, a student told the Jordan Times that last year her brother had gotten 100 per cent on a tawjihi history exam because he obtained it a day earlier.

Furthermore, some students claimed that Sunday's English test was also illegally circulated on Saturday.

A tawjihi student, who had Monday's test the day before, said that this was not the first time he had seen a test a day earlier. He said that, during the first term exams, a friend gave him the history test a day before.

When asked how his friend had gotten a hold of the history test the first time, he replied: "He told me that he had wasita (connection) at the Ministry of Education who had given it to him."

Two cases of AIDS reported in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh said Monday that two cases of AIDS have been reported in Jordan, one of them fatal.

He told Reuters news agency both victims had contracted the illness through blood transfusions abroad.

A non-Jordanian Arab woman who arrived here on May 19 for a bone marrow transplant died two days later, the minister said. An autopsy showed she had AIDS.

The second case was a 33-year-old Frenchman of Jordanian origin, who contracted the disease in France and whose family brought him back for treatment.

Dr. Hamzeh has informed the World Health Organisation (WHO) of these two cases, according to a report published in Al Dustour Arabic daily.

The paper quoted Dr. Hamzeh as saying that the patient has been under close control. The minister dismissed as baseless that other cases have been discovered.

On April 18, Dr. Hamzeh said that Jordan was free from AIDS, but admitted that there were four carriers of the disease, saying that they should not be considered as infected.

Children's Village group marks founder's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The SOS Children's Village of Amman will today hold a Children's Day to mark the birthday of the founder of the SOS Children's Villages, Prof. Hermann Gmeiner of Austria.

A press release from the SOS Children's Village Association of Jordan said that the day's activities will include children's games and exclusive entertainment programmes offered by Lufthansa, the West German airlines, as well as other special programmes offered by the Jordanian Tabarbour Dabkeh Group, and other groups involved in children's affairs in the country.

According to the press release, the event is designed to remind the world of the outstanding work of Prof. Gmeiner.

The Children's Club is also participating in the affair and will be presenting a puppet show as well as cartoon films. The children, who are welcome to the event along with their parents and friends, will receive prizes and will enjoy food and exciting games, the press release said.

The SOS village near the town of Tareq, not far from Al Hussein Sports City, was formally inaugurated by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor on May 8, 1987.

Amman mayor faces pointed questioning over management

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh went all out on Monday to dismiss a barrage of criticism against his management of the city, as well as his personal style of conducting the capital's municipal affairs.

Facing what he described as "a firing squad" of journalists at the "Monday press circle," the appointed mayor said criticism gave him "more belief that I am doing the right thing."

Responding to charges that he is too ambitious, the mayor said: "I have the right to exercise my authorities given to me by the law." "Appointed or elected," he added, "these are my legitimate rights."

He criticised heads of municipal councils for not exercising their authorities and allowing provincial governors to overrule them.

"By hook or by crook," the mayor said in English, "I am the representative of the people of the city. I was given this authority and I have to exercise it truly."

He told journalists gathered for the weekly meeting that he was merely practising "real local government" which he believes gave him the full authority in decision pertinent to his work.

Greater Amman

Mr. Rawabdeh said the decision to bring several municipalities under the umbrella of Greater Amman was to solve the problem of lack of planning and coordination among these municipal councils. "Every council was working alone without any consideration to the other councils in the neighbourhood," he said. "There has been a random

expansion of the area."

The capital's present plan, he said, "is designed to accommodate three million people by the year 2005," although statistics show that by that year the capital's population is expected to be nearly two million.

Criticising previous administrations, Mr. Rawabdeh said, "human beings had been neglected in local services. We have tried to change that."

Reviewing his municipality's budget and expenditure, the mayor said that the municipality was currently trying to tackle the problem of increasing and improving services and cutting expenses at the same time. "Considering the present recession," he said, "it's a big challenge."

JD 31 million was allocated by the government for the Greater Amman Municipality. He said that amounts to only JD 29 per capita. "It is one of the lowest rates in the world," he said.

The mayor said the municipality was tightening its belt so hard that "sometimes we build a project with 20 per cent of the usual cost."

Greener Amman

He said there was currently a drive towards "the green Amman" by planting a million trees a year and another plan to "whiten Amman" by obliging people to paint their concrete houses in white paint.

"It doesn't matter which tone of white colour they use," he said. "I think the concrete colour is the ugliest colour in the world."

He said the plan to "make Amman green" would be realised after having five million trees in the capital. "We want to have at

least two trees for every citizen."

He said, however, that services and traffic considerations had to take "priority over beauty" of the capital.

Defending himself against criticism of "bad taste" in several efforts to beautify the city, Mr. Rawabdeh said that in most cases "it is a question of taste," but added that most monuments were "donated by people who think these monuments look good as they are. We cannot say no as we want to encourage people to do that sort of thing."

Naming and numbering streets

He said that work was underway on zoning of the capital, numbering its streets and renaming them, to facilitate postal and other addressing services.

"We discovered, lately that the old plan to establish the addressing system can not work in Amman," he said without explanation. "Now there is a committee for renaming and numbering streets which should finish its work by the middle of next year."

He said that most of the streets would be named after cities and villages in occupied Palestine as well as all capitals on the Arab World.

He said that regarding replanning the downtown area, now suffering from congestion, the municipality was studying "measures to ameliorate the situation" rather than solving the problem altogether, "because it is very expensive to establish ring roads to allow traffic to avoid passing through the downtown area."

He said that nearly 60 per cent of traffic into downtown "are just passing through to somewhere else." He said such a project would cost JD 200 million while a suspension bridge to link the Firas Circle area in Jabal Hussein with the 3rd Circle area could cost JD 40 million.

"Until we strike oil at the Hamzeh well, we will have to settle with ameliorating solutions," the mayor told journalists.

The Monday press circle is organised by Dr. Musa Keilani, director of the Press and Publications Department.

Pan-Arab conference tackles problem of illiteracy and need for educational reform

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The UNESCO regional office for education in the Arab states (UNEDBAS) opened a meeting Monday for under secretaries and officials responsible for education in the Arab World to discuss and exchange ideas and experiences regarding educational problems in specific geographic regions.

The meeting, held at the Regency Palace Hotel, was opened by Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kazim, present director of the UNEDBAS, who in his speech expressed satisfaction over the convening of "this historical and long waited for meeting," he said.

Mr. Kazim brought to the surface a few indicators of the educational problems in the Arab states and the need to "democratise and renew our methods of education so it can keep up with our cultural and social growth," he said.

Mr. Abdel Al Rahman Al Khodari, under secretary at the Ministry of Education in Kuwait, expressed his country's happiness over the convening of the meeting and his appreciation over Jordan hosting the meeting.

He also stressed that "through our history as Arabs and since the beginning of Islam, there have been a lot of factors which have drawn us to education and culture," adding that "we should be aware of this messages and root its meaning in our children not only through words but also in action," he said.

Deputy prime minister and acting minister of education, Mr. Abdul Wahab Al Majali, concluded the opening speeches by welcoming the different delegates to Jordan and highlighting the importance of such a meeting.

"At a time when we are greatly in need of a united effort to look at existing education problems and to find solutions to overcome the difficulties and face challenges in such a way that would serve Arab interests at present and in the future," he said.

He stressed the importance of intensifying efforts in the field of

education and called for achieving further cooperation and coordination among Arab countries in setting priorities and drawing up strategies and plans.

Mr. Majali said that although Arab countries, including Jordan, have directed special attention to education, the achievements are still short of the aspirations.

Mr. Majali stressed the importance of this pan-Arab meeting, saying that such meetings "increase our knowledge and information and enable us to cope with the recent scientific breakthroughs in the educational field."

"However, he noted, development by itself does not fulfill the objectives unless it is matched by

educational reforms in all areas of the educational process.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Majali conveyed to the conferees the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein and expressed His Majesty's interest in achieving the objectives shared by all Arab countries.

The first decision taken by the delegates was the election of a new drafting committee for the meeting represented by Mr. Zahdi Al Khatib, from the United Arab Emirates, Abdel Aziz Al Amin, from Morocco, Hassan Albabri, from Bahrain, Dr. Abd Rabbouh Muradah, from North Yemen, Mohammad Almour, from Sudan, and Ezzat Jaradat, from Jordan.

Monday's agenda included a discussion and review of the 1st and 2nd chapters of the main working document. The first chapter deals with the development of education in the Arab states since the Abu Dhabi conference and future prospects, while the 2nd chapter addresses coordinated strategies to universalise primary education and eradicate adult illiteracy.

Queen graduates class of training college

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, 311 students from Amman Training College received their diplomas at a graduation ceremony held at the college in Naour on Monday.

Officially inaugurated by His Majesty King Hussein in 1971, Amman Training College is run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and offers intermediate college diplomas in vocational and teacher training, assistant medical professions, secretarial and business skills and beautician training.

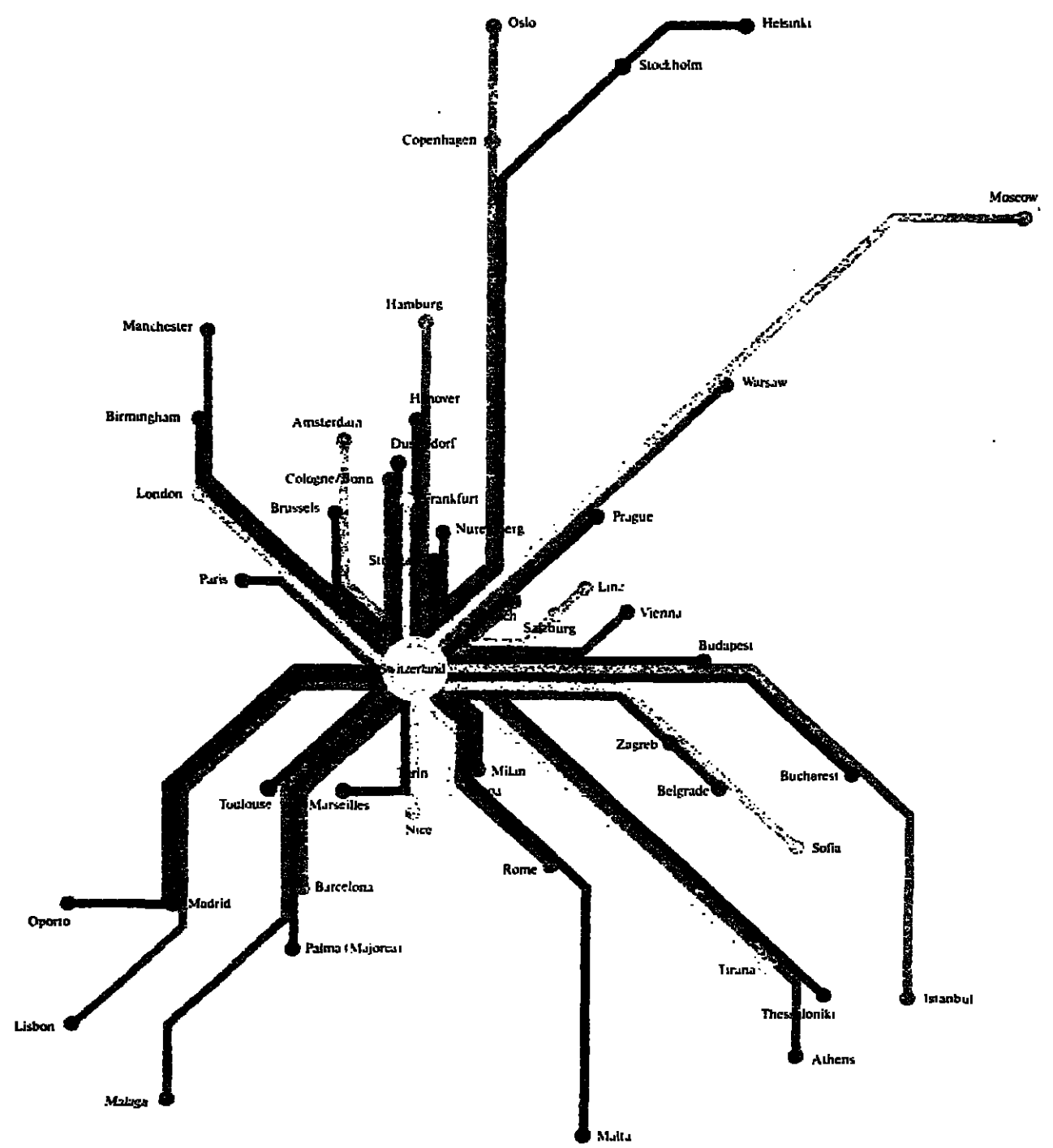
From its total student enrolment of 720, the college offers on-campus services to 420 students coming from remote areas.

Two-thirds of Monday's graduating class were women. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Her Majesty distributed awards to twenty outstanding graduates who, together with their colleagues, plan to enter the Jordanian market within their respective fields of study.

Dajani returns from int'l panel on drugs

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Rajai Dajani Sunday returned home from Vienna where he took part in the 10-day meetings of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Trafficking.

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Twenty years after

AFTER the war between Israel and its Arab neighbours in June of 1967 ended, the world hoped that the problems engendered by it would rapidly be solved. Of particular concern: the occupied territories of the West Bank and East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai peninsula, the Golan Heights. An agreement was reached concerning the Sinai peninsula in 1979, but the inhabitants of the other territories have been living under occupation for twenty years.

International law exists through the will of states that create it, adhere to it and must apply it. This is the case for international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of Aug. 12, 1949. The Fourth Convention aims to protect civilians living in occupied territories against arbitrary measures taken by the occupying power. It is for the states party to the conventions to undertake to respect the texts and ensure respect for them.

The ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) was present in Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus and Tel Aviv before the beginning of hostilities, and, as soon as the war began, reminded the states concerned of their obligations as set down in the conventions.

The applicability of the First Convention (for the wounded and sick) and of the Third Convention (for prisoners of war) was quickly recognised by all the parties. ICRC delegates were thus able, for example, to aid wounded soldiers, search for missing people, visit POWs and facilitate their repatriation — tasks they also accomplished during and after the war of October 1973.

However, Israel has never recognised the formal applicability of the Fourth Convention to the territories occupied in 1967. Therefore, in 1986, during the Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross, Israel stated that its applicability was doubtful, but declared that de facto the provisions of the convention were being applied in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank. The eastern part of Jerusalem, with extended borders, was placed under Israeli law just after the war, in violation of international humanitarian law. People from the Golan Heights found themselves in the same position from December 1981 onwards. Faced with this situation, the ICRC reminded Israel of the applicability of the Geneva Conventions and its obligations under them, but without success.

It is true that the ICRC has free access to all the occupied territories: its delegates notably visit and help those persons protected by the convention who have been deprived of their freedom, including those detained for security reasons who are under interrogation (although they do not have access to those from the Golan Heights in this category).

However, the ICRC must deplore persistent violations of the Fourth Convention, often considered to be grave infractions: Citizens of the occupying power continue to take up residence in the occupied territories; people from the occupied territories are expelled; fields and houses are destroyed, other houses walled up, arable land expropriated; the economic and social structures of the occupied territories are becoming more and more dependent upon those of Israel, in particular through the use of regulations and legislative measures.

From a humanitarian point of view and despite its interventions, the ICRC must note that it is becoming more and more difficult to limit the consequences of twenty years of occupation. Primary responsibility for the outcome belongs to the parties concerned. But it is shared by the international community, which also has an obligation to search for solutions to humanitarian problems and for a lasting peace.

ICRC Bulletin

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: What do Arabs say?

THE most recent public opinion poll conducted in Israel showed that two thirds of those asked to give their views said they do not approve of early elections. This clearly indicates that they do not support Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and consequently they oppose his idea of an international Middle East peace conference. This poll also revealed that the Likud and the rightist parties have gained popularity, and that Zionist extremists like Kahane will have upper hand in Israeli political and public affairs. The results of the poll were published as the Arab countries and the United Nations are continuing their relentless efforts for convening the proposed conference, and for attaining peace. Israel is showing the world that it continues to reject all bids for peace with the Arabs and any endeavour that could end the Arab-Israeli conflict and consequently the idea of justice and stability in the Middle East region. Although Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his foreign Minister Shimon Peres seem to be at odds about how to approach the question of dealing with the Arab countries they both agree on the basic principles of refusing to withdraw from the occupied Arab territory.

Al Dustour: The wise men of the east

THE higher ruling council in the United Arab Emirates has reached a good compromise for settling the crisis that arose when the ruler of Sharjah was overthrown by his own brother. This settlement is considered as a victory for the wise members of the higher council and their determination to avoid any conflict that threatened to damage relations among the seven member emirates federation. Above all this settlement has prevented any foreign power from interfering in the region's affairs. This settlement which was reached soon after the crisis had surfaced, proves that the rulers are determined to prevent any foreign party to impose any domination on any of the member states or to tamper with the sovereignty of the state. We are glad to see these rulers arriving at a happy ending to the problem through their tolerance and their patience and brotherly cooperation. The settlement is bound to strengthen the ties among the various Arab states in the Gulf region. What we hope now is that the Gulf states agree on means of fending off dangers threatening the whole Gulf and deterring external powers from interfering in the Gulf region and also taking steps to thwart Iranian attempts to disrupt the stability and peace in the region.

Sawt Al Shaab: A step on the right track

TOURISM plays a very important role in the economy of many nations of the world, and its effects are felt in social, educational and cultural aspects of a country's life. For this reason the higher committee on tourism which met in Amman Sunday tried to lay the foundation for a wise and sound policy aimed at stimulating the tourism industry and reviving the work of all tourist sectors. Tourism in Jordan has suffered over the past years due to marketing, organisational and investment difficulties and so tourism was not allowed to contribute to the development of the national economy of Jordan. The higher committee which has plans for promoting the work of the tourism sector is trying to guide the various authorities and corporations involved in tourism towards sound means for stimulating this important and vital industry. It is trying to help lay the infrastructure for marketing Jordan abroad and provide all means for

Theorie Économique de L'Offre: Á La Française

By Dr. Nayef S. Zubi

EXPERIENCE shows that as marginal tax rates increase, there comes a point at which they are counter-productive and the proceeds of taxation, instead of increasing, begin to decline. This is not economist Arthur B. Laffer or GOP Presidential hopeful Jack F. Kemp presenting the case for the infamous Laffer curve. This is Mr. Edouard Balladur, the minister of economy, finance and privatisation in France presenting the case for lower marginal tax rates, and for less government intervention and controls on the pages of The Wall Street Journal.

For a French minister under a Socialist president, to take the time from a recent G-7 (Group of seven industrial nations) in Washington to declare Paul Craig Roberts: A supply-side economist, a new Chavalerier of the legion of honour, only confirms a change in the French economic scene. What the French call Theorie Economique de L'Offre — supply-side economic theory — is striking in France.

The government has reduced corporate income taxes to 45 per cent this year from 50 per cent and has announced its intention to continue in this direction. Corporations are required to advance taxes this year at even a lower rate of 42 per cent. The government of Mr. Jacques Chirac has started also to act on both sides of the fiscal equation: It has started to lower personal income taxes, while at the same time it has begun to bring down its spending. The highest marginal tax rates on personal income have been reduced to 58 per cent from 65 per cent.

In France, policymakers are discovering that unemployment cannot be cured by cutting work weeks, extending employees' vacations, and enacting early retirement laws. It is solved by cutting deep in marginal tax rates. Regrettably, in Jordan, a ministerial committee still thinks that unemployment could be solved by extending maternity leave, by having women work part-time, and by asking firms to absorb an over-supply of doctors and medical assistants. Unemployment in Jordan could be alleviated by cutting deep in marginal taxes on corporations and individuals. It could be solved by reducing the indirect taxes that government intervention brings about. Simply stated, it could be solved by making it cheaper to employ people on the demand side, and by making work an activity worthwhile undertaking on the supply-side.

France is no stranger to the classical economic thought. After all, the intellectual godfathers of classical Laissez Faire economics are Fredric Bastiat, Jean Baptiste Say and Leon Walras, all French economists.

That free trade and not protection is what creates wealth was the cause that Bastiat lived for. That the supply of factors of production and the resulting supply of goods and services, creates the demand for the very same supplied goods and services is Say's famous line. That all market clear in a general equilibrium setting lies at the heart of Walras economic tradition. A tradition that continued to rein in economic circles, long before the triumph of Keynesian economics in the 1930's.

Keynesian economics come to rationalise government intervention and controls. The cost has been, and continues to be, the limitation of human liberty and freedom. It took a while for Keynesian economics to be at odds with the facts. Not the least important of those, is the simultaneous rise of inflation and unemployment in the 1970's. We were rest assured by Keynesian economics that solving unemployment comes at a cost: a civilised society should be willing to undertake: A mild rise in inflation. We ended paying both prices.

The failure of government intervention in solving the economic problem, assures us that incentive-based economics is the tide of the future. Incentive-based economics does not only deliver materialistic gains, it also delivers human liberty and freedom. Cutting marginal tax rates on individuals and corporations is no banana. It reallocates the roles of economic decision making. It shifts the centre of economic decision-making away from planning offices and committees into the hands of people. In those people, initiative and drive are lying like seeds beneath the snow, waiting for some changes in the environment to bring them to fruit.

The shift in the mood towards incentive based economics in France reflects a universal trend. Japan of Nakasone is cutting marginal tax rate from 70 per cent to 50 per cent, though not without the 5 per cent sales tax blunder. Also, those economies, barricaded behind ideological great walls for years, are beginning to open for free markets, private incentives and initiatives. China is

doing it through trade, and so is the Soviet Union of Michael Gorbachev. Gorbachev's drive for economic reform is motivated by the fact that the Soviet economy is in such a bad shape, where urgency is required. An urgency that is only equalled in a war situation. Any urgency that requires "Action This Now" to use Winston Churchill's famous line.

Closer to home, the Iraqi President, Mr. Saddam Hussein is calling for an active private sector, in which private initiatives and incentives replace directives and vested interests. Interestingly enough, this call is coming from the leader of a country whose economy is a war economy. And we all know that government intervention and controls have had in war situation their fertile ground. Also, one is well reminded that this sensible call is coming from the head of a Socialist government, and the leader of a Socialist party. Even Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, whose economic, social and political themes were never conventional by any standard, is having nowadays kind words for the private enterprise, and private initiatives. The "Third Universal Theory" cannot be transformed into bread and butter, so finally recognised the Libyan leader.

A vigorous economic growth in the U.S. during the 1982-1986 period, in contrast to a sluggish growth in the rest of the world has been sending a clear message. The message stresses the importance of incentives. During the 1982-1986 period, the United States' economy grew 43 per cent faster than West Germany and Japan. It created jobs three times as fast as Japan and 20 times as fast as West Germany.

The call for the reinstatement of an incentive based economics is crossing party lines here in the U.S. In fact, the latest tax overhaul package in the United States was an outcome of competing bills advanced on both sides of Capitol Hill, and by the administration: the Kemp-Kasten tax bill on the Republican side, the Bradley-Gephardt tax bill on the Democratic side, and the Treasury proposal on the administration side.

The governed will end better off if the debate would force the competition for good ideas. Eventually worthwhile proposals and legislation will surface. And all of us will win!

Soviet and Western officials cite obstacles to missile pact

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

LONDON — As world hopes rise for a major arms control agreement abolishing U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, officials on both sides are warning that an accord may not be just around the corner.

If U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are to meet this autumn to sign the accord, said one Western official familiar with the superpower arms negotiations. "Hard political decisions by both sides will be needed."

"There are still four or five issues which need political will," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

The medium-range missile talks in Geneva appeared to be entering the final straight after Reagan announced on June 15 that he was essentially accepting a Soviet offer to do away with shorter-range missiles as well.

This followed NATO approval of the so-called "double zero option," and a proposal to scrap shorter-range systems worldwide was written into the U.S. draft treaty on the table at Geneva.

Shorter-range missiles have a range of between 500 and 1,000 km, compared with 1,000-5,000 km for medium-range rockets.

But as the Geneva negotiators buckled down to what will probably be non-stop talks without a summer recess, Eastern and Western diplomats are pointing to a string of obstacles that still need to be cleared away.

These include: What to do about 72 shorter-range Pershing-1A missiles held by West Germany, whether the shorter-range ban would be global or confined to Europe, how to treat medium-range missiles outside Europe and how to verify the whole agreement.

The outcome of the Geneva talks seems likely to depend on the poker-game the two sides have been playing all along, revolving around the question: Who needs an agreement most?

Reagan, due to step down in 18 months time, wants a major arms deal to end his presidency on a positive note. Gorbachev needs to anchor his foreign policy with a substantial accord with the United States in order to focus on his reform programme at home.

Western officials, emboldened by previous Soviet concessions in the arms talks, are hoping Moscow will back down on the outstanding points too. Soviet officials say it is up to Washington to change its stance.

The clock is ticking away towards the end of the Reagan administration, with both sides aware that ratification of any treaty by Congress would take many months out of the time remaining.

Estimates vary on the deadline for a superpower summit to sign the missile deal but Western officials say the Soviet Union is evidently aiming for this autumn. Gorbachev, however, has said he will wait for the talks to show results.

The most serious obstacle appears to be the West German Pershing-1A's, whose nuclear warheads are held by U.S. forces. Moscow insists that these must be dismantled. Washington is equally adamant that the missiles are "third country" weapons that would not be covered by the projected agreement.

The Pershing-1A's are semi-

obsolete but important points of principle are at stake for both superpowers.

If the West German missiles stay, Soviet arms control expert Viktor Karpov told the London Times in an interview last week, "may be in a year or two, the United States will also be giving Pershing missiles to Britain, Italy or to other NATO countries."

But if the missiles go, a Western source said, "before you know where you are, British and French systems will be back in." The Soviet Union agreed last year to ignore British and French nuclear forces in a medium-range accord with Washington.

U.S. officials reject Soviet fears that they might turn the nuclear warheads over to the West Germans. "It would be contrary to the 1968 nuclear non-proliferation treaty, and we would not do so," one said.

Further problems could arise over the U.S. demand that the shorter-range ban be worldwide. Washington says Gorbachev agreed to this during talks in Moscow with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in April.

But Soviet negotiators in Geneva have been telling their U.S. counterparts that each side should retain some shorter-range missiles outside Europe. U.S. experts say the Soviet Union has between 30 and 50 systems in its Asian territory.

The talks on medium-range missiles proper also have one major issue unresolved — where to put the non-European rockets that would not be abolished.

Under the planned agreement, U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 and Soviet SS-20 missiles would be removed from Europe but each side could retain 100 medium-range warheads elsewhere.

Moscow has refused to accept Washington's position that the remaining American missiles could be located on any U.S. territory, including Alaska, from where they could hit the Soviet Union.

Why Harkabi now advocates peace

By Paul Lator

IN the excerpt from the Israeli press in an issue of Middle East International earlier this year there was an interview with Yehoshafat Harkabi, professor of international relations at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem a year after the publication of his controversial book *Pateful Decisions*. It gave a tantalising snippet from a work not yet available in English and only partly revealed why a well known and influential hardliner like Harkabi now advocates peace — a move which has caused surprise and confusion in many circles. However, during a recent visit to St. Antony's College, Oxford he explained the evolution of his ideas, clarified his present views and outlined how they might be realised.

For Harkabi the moral justification and necessity for the continued existence of Israel as a Jewish state within its pre-1967 borders is self evident. At the same time he has always viewed the occupied territories as a chip to be traded in return for peace. These twin elements of Zionism and "realism" have consistently been the basis for Harkabi's approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Until 1977 Harkabi was convinced the ultimate aim of Arab policy was the destruction of Israel as a Jewish state. As a former chief of military intelligence and advisor to the prime minister on intelligence affairs his opinions and many publications were influential inside Israel and abroad, causing considerable damage to the Arab cause. His statements and pronouncements, the press and literature, all of which gave him little or any grounds for optimism about the chances for genuine peace with Israel. He remains unrepentant. "I do not think I was wrong. I did not exaggerate the Arab positions, nor did I mould them." While accurately reporting Arab

dreams, fears and perhaps even hatred of Israel, Harkabi failed to take full account of the internal debate within the PLO and statements by Arab leaders emphasising Israel could not be erased from the Middle East, and that peace was essential for Arab development. As a realist and a Zionist he therefore analysed Arab statements about Israel and advised his government to act accordingly.

Harkabi's reputation as an intransigent hardliner stems from this period. Critics accused him of portraying the Arab and Palestinian positions in an amorphous and very negative way, creating the impression that conflict was unavoidable and intractable. It was therefore particularly unfortunate that his work was well known and of lasting influence. Harkabi however feels his work has been misrepresented. He claims his pre-1977 interpretation of Arab policy was harsh but accurate, that it distinguished between different schools of thought and constantly emphasised "the impermanence of history" implying hope for change in the future. He stresses this last point because he sees his current position as a reflection of "changed circumstances" in the Arab-Israeli conflict since 1977, and therefore consistent with his view of history, "realism" and Zionism. For Harkabi these "changed circumstances" were brought about by the Likud's election triumph, Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, and an increasing awareness of Palestinian demographic growth in Israel and the occupied territories.

When Begin became prime minister in 1977 he inherited Harkabi as adviser on intelligence affairs from the previous administration. The two clashed almost immediately and in September 1977 Harkabi resigned because of irreconcilable differences of approach and ideology. While he saw himself as a Zionist "realist"

who supported the land for peace formula on the occupied territories, Begin was a Zionist "idealist" who considered "Judea and Samaria as indisputable and eternal parts of Eretz Israel." This episode reaffirmed Harkabi in his commitment to realisable objectives and in his opposition to intoxicating unrealistic dreams and desires.

The next stage leading to these "changed circumstances" was Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November 1977. He saw it as an unambiguous proof of Sadat's desire to make peace and believes it had a knock-on effect throughout the area in a process leading for example to the Jordan-PLO accord of 1985, and the "land for peace" principle it contained. However, a Likud-dominated government and people failed to grasp the possibilities presented by these trends and opportunities.

Meanwhile Harkabi felt Israel's need for peace had become more urgent with increasing evidence of Palestinian demographic growth in the occupied territories and Israel. In early 1986 an eminent authority at the Hebrew University corroborated previous estimates when he assessed that by the year 2000 43 per cent of the population (including the occupied territories) would be Palestinian. In less than 15 years there would be parity between young people of the age of 20. The Palestinians would fight for independence, ensuring a bloody future, or demand full civil rights threatening the existence of Israel as a Jewish state. Their expulsion into the surrounding Arab countries would lead to interminable wars, be morally wrong and in any case physically and politically impossible. It was also very unlikely Jews would immigrate in sufficient numbers to effectively counter Palestinian growth.

Against this background the only realistic solution for Harkabi if Israel was to survive as a Jewish

state, was to reach an agreement on the occupied territories as soon as possible, now the way had been opened by increasing moderation among Arabs and Palestinians. He was more specific in a recent lecture when he called for negotiations between the PLO "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" as he has written) and the Israeli government towards withdrawal from the occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state there.

These then are examples of the fateful decisions Israelis must make, and as soon as possible. What does Harkabi perceive his role to be in this process, and how effective is it? At Bar Ilan University in Israel he was asked to form a political party but he replied he was "too old" (he is 65). In any case he is wary of electoral politics and has avoided party affiliations. This coupled with his background has given him a non-aligned and respected reputation in Israel which he uses to change "public attitudes, the soft underbelly of policy," by education and persuasion. He expected academic and intellectual support in this task but so far he has been disappointed, while his argument has had little discernable impact on Israeli public opinion.

Harkabi however is undeterred. As a Zionist he believes in a "Zionism of quality" rather than "acreage" and as a "realist" he points out the alternative to peace now "will be a hell" of conflict and destruction. He is certain if Israelis are awakened to this reality then fateful decisions will be made. Critics point out they are long overdue and that Harkabi was instrumental in consolidating opposition to them in the first place. However, while he has a lot of ground to make up, it is undeniable he is now moving in the right direction — Middle East International London.

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English, Dutch archaeologists find Egyptian 'city of dead'

By Elizabeth J. Sherman
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — The richest private cemetery ever found in Egypt, a long-buried city of the dead with grand tomb-houses arranged along neatly laid-out streets, is emerging from the desert sands of Saqqara, 12 miles south of modern Cairo.

In January, a team of British and Dutch scientists led by Geoffrey Martin began clearing the underground burial chambers of the tomb of Maya, chief tax collector for the famed Pharaoh Tutankhamun. The tomb was built about 1350 B.C.

Its discovery, along with evidence from eight other tombs found in the same area, affirms Martin's theory that Saqqara was the major cemetery for Egypt's capital city during the pharaohs'

wealthiest era, the New Kingdom, between 1500 and 1000 B.C.

Testing a theory

Martin, an archaeologist at London's University College, has been developing the theory for 15 years.

In 1972, his first season of digging, he found the sepulchre of a man much more important to Egypt's history than Maya. He was Horemheb, Tutankhamun's chief of staff and later a pharaoh himself.

Several years later, the English-Dutch team came upon a number of smaller New Kingdom burials to the west. To the north they uncovered a magnificent tomb dedicated by a sister of Pharaoh Ramses II, known as Ramses the Great.

In February 1986, in the underground chambers of another

tomb, Martin and Jacobus van Dijk found an ancient robbers' tunnel leading to a deeper shaft nearby.

The tunnel showed that both tombs had already been plundered, and the excavators had little hope of finding any objects of value. Nevertheless, they descended 60 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

"We were not prepared for the sight that met our eyes beyond the doorway: An antechamber decorated with finely carved reliefs painted golden-yellow, with inscriptions naming Maya and his wife Merit," Martin wrote later.

"They are shown adoring deities, a kind of decoration unprecedented for New Kingdom tombs in the vast necropolis of Memphis and on a scale hitherto associated with the royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings at Thebes."

All of the tombs uncovered at Saqqara have many-roomed chapels that were built above ground and later buried by ages of shifting sands. These chapels were designed to look like rich men's houses so that the souls of their occupants could enjoy the same luxuries in death as in life.

Bodies buried underground

Below ground, a series of chambers once held the bodies of the owners and their wives, and rich burial goods such as those found in Tutankhamun's tomb at Luxor.

The New Kingdom tombs found at Saqqara so far were decorated only above ground. Martin speculates that if the rest of Maya's tomb decoration is of equal quality to what has already been found, the tomb will far surpass Tutankhamun's.

This doesn't mean that the

excavators expect to find objects equaling King Tut's treasures. Tut's tomb remained undisturbed from shortly after his death in 1350 B.C. until 1922, when another Englishman, Howard Carter, discovered it.

Maya's tomb, in contrast, was plundered in ancient times. Even so, Martin says he looks forward this year to finding "plenty of material left behind by the robbers — as always."

Although Martin's discovery of Maya's tomb last year was accidental, it wasn't entirely unexpected. In 1843, German Egyptologist Richard Lepsius had identified the tomb from a small uncovered corner. Since then, sand has wiped out all traces of building in the area, and Lepsius's map doesn't correspond to the topography of Saqqara today.

But Martin has persisted. His own hunch, when he started ex-

ploring the area, was that depressions in the sand were probably courtyards surrounded by pillared porches, and therefore the entrances to great tombs.

Nearly 3,500 years ago, numerous families lived in the Saqqara desert. The location of the huge cemetery must have been well-known. Its treasure-filled tombs were the first to be plundered when Egyptian central authority broke down.

Except for a few sightings in the 1820s and '30s, however, the location of this once-public burial ground has remained a mystery.

Even when Martin uncovered Horemheb's spectacular tomb, he couldn't be sure whether it was only an isolated opulent burial or part of the great New Kingdom cemetery he was seeking.

Fifteen years and eight tombs later, he is now sure.

'Neutral Austria can contribute more'

(Continued from page 1)

the needs of the country to protect its independence... to clearly show its independence and in this context also to contribute to better international relations. That is how I see the situation."

Following is a partial transcript of the Austrian foreign minister's interview with the Jordanian editors:

Question: How do you see the whole controversy coming to an end? You have rejected the U.S. decision, but then how do you foresee an end? The president is optimistic that it is a passing incident.

Mr. Mock: Yes, I think it is a passing incident; another passing incident which lasts two or four months. But I must also say that from the American side signs of goodwill must be clearly formulated... as it did before by (U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese) in a frank way that the "watch list" is based on a particular American law and it did not mean any implications (that Dr. Waldheim was involved in war crimes).... and the belief of the U.S. that he has never been an Austrian citizen (should) be corrected and apologized for in a very correct way. You find even in such situations that bilateral relations become more difficult as it is now between the U.S. and Austria. When on the other side (there are) persons with goodwill who will work and overcome it. I'm quite optimistic. But it is not a thing of a day-to-day solution in a short time.

Q: Have you seen over the months you've been foreign minister your role in conducting foreign policy hampered by the controversy over Dr. Waldheim? Mr. Mock: The responsibility is very heavy one because our reputation was tarnished in recent years and the attacks on Dr. Waldheim also succeeded in putting him in difficult positions sometimes and even our country (was put in difficult situations) worldwide because we have a limited capacity of information compared to big international newspapers which bring false statements and arguments so you need weeks and months and sometimes even years to explain the situation. For instance, when the U.S. Department of Justice mission came and didn't bring a single document, it was a general surprise but people don't know it. So I mean it is more difficult than before.

Q: Of course there is the political implication. (U.S.) Secretary of State (George) Shultz is taking a very negative attitude on the Waldheim controversy so it is taking some political turns rather than.... Mr. Mock: No, it is a political problem. Legally it is not. It is mainly a political problem because from the legal point of view they couldn't forward anything which legally could bring him into trouble. Legally he is in a better position than ever because they did not find anything.

Q: You are going to discuss bilateral relations as well as other international issues during your visit to Jordan. There are two questions: what can be done now? Is there anything in particular you hope to achieve in the visit.

Mr. Mock: I must say that the King of Jordan, the prime minister and members of parliament have a particularly and extremely balanced knowledge on the complicated Middle East situation. This in itself could make it worthwhile to go to Amman (and gain) the latest judgement (and) information on this very difficult situation there which of course influences global politics and of course European policies. And the second point is (Austria's interest) to develop our economic and cultural relations. I hope to find again some contacts with the Arab Thought Forum. It is an outstanding institution too little known here. I had two years ago a contact by coincidence with the secretary general of the Arab Thought Forum. We also want to develop cultural and intellectual ties. I tried in 1981 when I was in Saudi Arabia as a very strong Islamic country. So I think that there are many possibilities which have not been used and which fit in the size of those countries. These are the two main areas I would say we will tackle.

Q: Do you see any political implication from your visit or with the Waldheim controversy. Is it going to make relations with Israel worse? Mr. Mock: No, I don't care. It is up to the Israelis to decide where their head of state goes and to the Austrians to decide where to go and it is up to the King of Jordan to invite whom he thinks is the proper man or the proper woman to come to Amman. We think if we respect mutually all these procedures and rules the world would be wiser and more human than it is nowadays and less violent and political conflicts.

Philosopher sets up culture bridge in Spanish Arab tower

By Francois Raitberger
Reuters

CORDOBA, Spain — From a medieval Moorish tower in Spain, a former French Communist leader converted to Islam is calling out for the West to rebuild its lost link with the Orient.

Philosopher Roger Garaudy, 73, has set up his outpost in Cordoba, a flourishing centre of Muslim and Jewish culture and science until Spain recovered it from Arab rule in the 13th century.

"Europe's renaissance began there, not in Italy three centuries later," he told Reuters.

"Reconquest was a great misfortune for Spain, and it was the West's great mistake to cut itself off from the Orient."

In the Calahorra tower, across a Roman bridge from the eighth century great mosque turned Catholic cathedral, Garaudy works to re-tie a knot that the past has undone.

The West, by rediscovering its oriental heritage, could recover a lost wisdom badly needed in the nuclear age, he said.

While Arab and Jewish philosophers in medieval Cordoba wondered "Why?", Western scientists were now only concerned with "How?"

Cordoba, once Europe's biggest city with one million inhabitants, is now a sleepy town of 250,000 heavily dependent on tourists visiting relics of its glorious past.

Garaudy opened a permanent exhibition in the Calahorra tower last spring dubbed "Bridge between Orient and Occident."

"This is not a museum, it is a message from the first school in the world which taught in the Christian, Muslim and Jewish cultures," he said.

Garaudy is president of the Geneva-based Institute for the Dialogue of Cultures. A former left-wing Roman Catholic, he belonged for 14 years to the politburo of the French Communist Party until converting to Islam.

He holds the highest French university degree in philosophy, a doctorate of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is a member of the Moroccan Royal Academy and was a vice-president of the French Parliament.

In the tower, life-size figures of Cordoba's philosophers — Judaism's Maimonides and Islam's Averroes and Ibn Al Arabi — deliver recorded teachings.

Garaudy said he hoped to turn the tower into a centre of cultural encounters and a library of 50,000 microfilm books.

The milk bottle hits back at the sachet

By Bettina Schulz

FRANKFURT — The milk bottle is staging a nostalgic comeback at stores and supermarkets. Elbowed out by cartons and sachets in the 1960s, it now finds favour again with environmentally-conscious gourmets.

Only best quality milk, non-homogenised with at least 3.8 per cent fat, is sold in bottles as "our best" from selected farms.

Dairy marketing experts hope to strike a chord with nostalgic, environmentally-conscious consumers.

Consumers in this category are said to be happy to pay a little more for high-quality food and for environmental protection.

They certainly have to where milk is concerned. A one-litre bottle costs DM1.89, as against DM1.19 for a carton or sachet.

Those that do so have opted for an "environment-friendly bottle" with a refundable deposit of 30 pfennigs ("please rinse before returning").

Returnable containers are a costly business. Bottles weigh more and are bulkier than cartons. They take up more room in storage and on the refrigerated shelves. Handling empties increases wage costs.

The empties have to be driven back to the dairy and washed in nearly two litres of water per

bottle (plus detergent), while the milk water then needs cleansing.

Customers find bottles hard work to carry. The milk turns sour faster (in five days as against seven). Ultra-violet light can give it an unpleasant aftertaste.

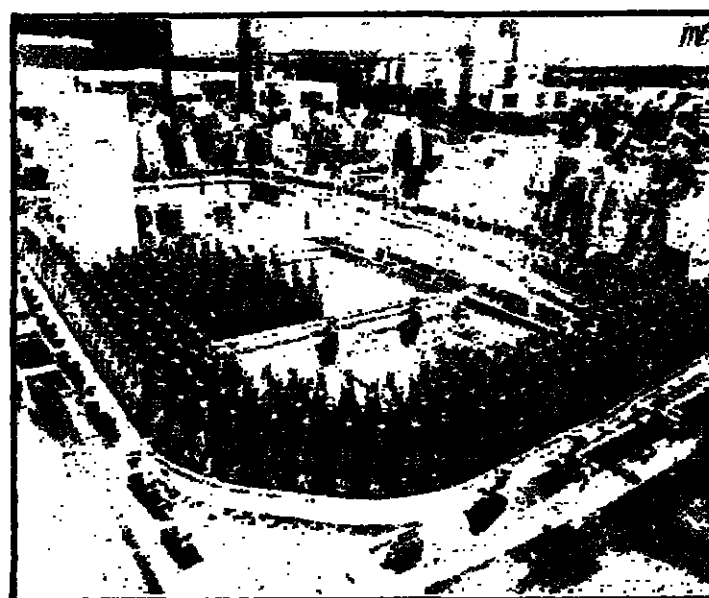
These were the reasons why dairies switched from bottles to cartons, which are said to be ideally suited for milk packaging. Sachets and cartons are not as burdensome on the environment as is often claimed either.

Cartons account for only a little over one per cent of the annual quota of 15 million tonnes of household garbage. One third ends in the incinerator and two thirds disintegrates — with no harmful residues — on garbage tips.

Comparison between the two systems, taking raw material and energy consumption, atmospheric and water pollution and waste disposal into account, shows returnable bottles to have the edge only if consumers do return them (and don't just junk them).

Bottles only makes sense if they are used between 15 and 20 times. In 1980-81, when Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum arranged for a test of milk bottles in the Rhineland, that was not the case.

The environmental idea behind the experiment failed to catch on,



Glass goes round more often than plastic

and as bottles were filled with ordinary milk rather than the high-grade cream-enriched variety consumers couldn't be bothered lugging heavy bottles around.

Milk bottles today weigh 430 grams, as against 760 grams and the silver paper top has been replaced by a vacuum safety cap.

At the end of the 1980-81 experiment the Interior Ministry scrapped its subsidies and a washing and bottling plant in

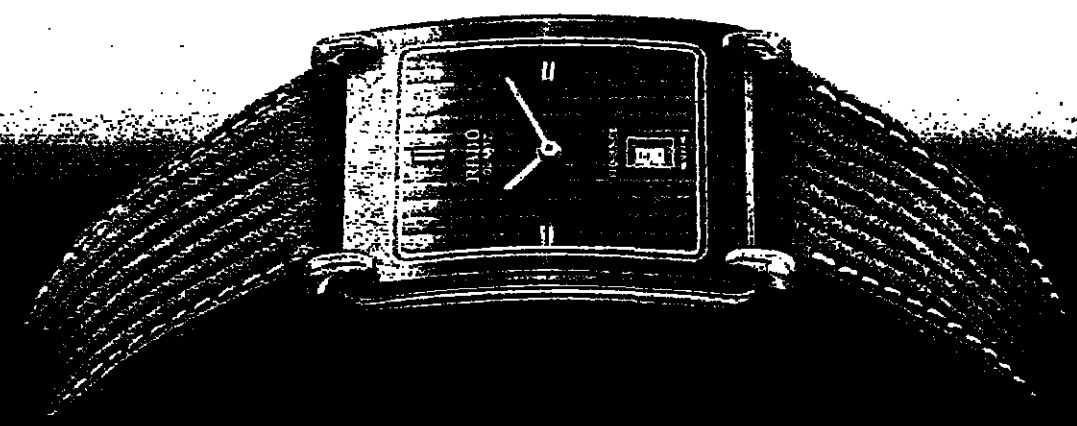
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Mandlikova pulls out of Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON (Agencies)—Hana Mandlikova, last year's beaten finalist, Monday withdrew from the Wimbledon Tennis Championships.

Tournament organisers said that Mandlikova, seeded no. 4 for the championships, has not recovered from a right foot injury she developed before the French Championships, which ended two weeks ago.

The Czechoslovak's place in the 128-woman draw will be taken by Anna-Maria Fernandez, an American "lucky-loser" from the qualifying competition.

Mandlikova's withdrawal was another blow to a tournament

which suffered a first day washout through rain.

The Women's International Tennis Association initially said the absence of the fourth seed meant all these seeded below her would move up one spot.

But tournament officials later said the fourth seeding would remain vacant and those seeded five through 16 would stay the same.

The 16th spot in the draw, although not with a seeding,

would go to Sylvia Hanika of West Germany.

Mandlikova's absence also meant a change in the draw, officials said. Helena Sukova, the fifth seed also from Czechoslovakia, took over Mandlikova's original bracket with Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany, replacing Sukova.

Hanika would then take Kohde-Kilsch's place, officials said.

Mandlikova played in a doubles competition last week at the Pilkington Glass Grasscourt Championships at Eastbourne, reaching the semifinal in part-

nership with Australian Wendy Turnbull, but showed no sign of the injury.

Tournament officials said Mandlikova was planning to return to Czechoslovakia for more treatment and possible surgery if the injury failed to respond.

Sukova: Others caught up with Navratilova

Meanwhile, Czechoslovak Helena Sukova said Monday the example set by Wimbledon champion Martina Navratilova in climbing to the top of women's tennis had come back to haunt the world number one.

"I think players have caught up," Sukova said when asked about the recent vulnerability of Navratilova, who has not won a tournament in seven months.

"She gave us an example. She was way ahead of the other players in stressing fitness. I feel we just caught up with her."

Former rugby star goes to court to block pin-up photo

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP)—A former member of the national rugby team went to court Monday seeking to block publication of a pin-up photograph showing him almost nude, the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) reported.

SABC said the photograph of Rob Louw with a "strategically placed rugby ball" was to appear this week in South African sports illustrated.

Louw went to the regional supreme court in Cape Town to request a court order barring publication of the picture, the SABC said. It said Louw told the court he had made a serious judgment error in agreeing to pose for the photograph.

The magazine's editor, Richard Wittingdale, told the court it would cost 5,000 rand (\$2,500) to remove the photograph from all copies.

Two dead in racetrack accident

BRANDON, South Dakota (AP)—A sprint car went out of control during a race and flipped over a wall at Huset Speedway, killing two men, authorities said.

The victims were the driver of the car, Bill Rook, 32, and Dennis Grave, 39, a track employee, officials said. Another track employee was hospitalized in fair condition.

Rook had just rounded a curve when he apparently hit a wall, said track announcer Denny Oviatt. Cars coming through the back straightaway usually are going faster than 90 mph (145 kmph), he said.

Eyewitness Mark Johnson said Rook's car did not hit any other car and flipped two or three times before it crashed. "He simply lost control," Johnson said.

Brazil scores easy victory over Ecuador

FLORIANOPOLIS, Brazil (R)—Brazil scored an easy 4-1 victory over a jaded Ecuador Sunday night in a warm-up match for next week's South American Soccer Championship in Argentina.

Ecuador, who arrived Saturday night from Montevideo where they lost 2-1 on Friday to Uruguay, resisted the Brazilians for most of the first half until Rai gave the hosts a 1-0 lead.

But the visitors were overrun in the second half and only a succession of fine saves of goalkeeper Morales saved them from a more humiliating defeat.

Both West Berlin and Los Angeles have come forward since rioting erupted in South Korea on June 10 and offered to take over

Switzerland's Maechler takes lead in Tour de Suisse Alps stage

CADEMARIO, Switzerland (AP)—Erich Maechler ousted fellow Swiss Guido Winterberg from the lead in the Tour de Suisse road cycling race in a tough 212-kilometre (133-mile) stage over the Swiss Alps on Monday.

Dutch racer Peter Winnen captured the seventh stage, pulling away from a five-man leading group on the final 500-metre

(1,650-foot) vertical rise to the finish line. Benefiting from a tailwind and warmer weather, Winnen finished in 5 hours, 16 minutes and 20 seconds for an average speed of 40.1 kmph (25 mph), faster than on previous flat stages.

Colombian Fabio Parra came in second for the second straight day and moved into fourth place in the overall standings.

Last year's winner, U.S. racer Andrew Hampsten, jumped to second place overall, 25 seconds behind Maechler's 29-20-24. Winterberg lost the Yellow Jersey with a 32nd-place finish.

Time gaps between the top racers shrank on the strenuous leg featuring a climb over the 2,460-metre (8,115-foot) Nufenen Pass. The 10-stage race ends Thursday.

World record under threat as U.S. athletic event gets underway

SAN JOSE, California (R)—The world record looks certain to come under threat when Ed Moses and Danny Harris stage their much-anticipated rematch over 400 metres hurdles this week at the U.S. Athletics Championships.

Harris, who ended Moses' 122-race winning streak in Madrid on June 4, has predicted he will need to run under 47 seconds to defeat Moses again when the pair takes their expected positions in Saturday's final at San Jose City College.

Moses, whose world record of 47.02 seconds has stood since August 1983, has also made it clear he wants to lower the mark now that the longest succession of victories in men's athletics history is at an end.

A third American, Andre Phillips, the top-ranked hurdler in the world for the event last year, could miss the race because of a stress fracture.

He tried to run in a southern California meeting last week but was forced to drop out after five hurdles.

The championships, which open Tuesday and run until Saturday, serve as the U.S. qualifying meeting for several international competitions, including the World Championships beginning in Rome on August 29.

Carl Lewis, the winner of four gold medals at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, is entered in three events—the 100 and 200 metres and the long jump—while newcomer Harry Reynolds will be aiming to record more excellent times in the 400 metres.

Wimbledon kicks off with traditional soggy

WIMBLEDON, England (AP)—The 101st Wimbledon Tennis Championships opened Monday in traditional style—strawberries, pimm's... and rain.

The Grand Slam tournament on the 18 grass courts at the all England club was held up as this year's wet British summer continued to ravage the nation's tennis programme.

Successive tournaments at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Manchester, Birmingham, Queens Club, Bristol and Beckenham in England all were affected by rain, with some competitions cancelled altogether.

And when the fans arrived to watch West Germany's Boris Becker begin the defence of his men's singles title against Czechoslovakia's Karel Novacek, they found the by-now-familiar sight of covers on the courts and fellow-spectators huddled under

umbrellas.

On outside courts, where seating is unreserved, and in the standing-room areas of centre court, fans were jammed in, hoping that play would take place and they would have a good viewing spot.

It made for odd sights, such as people seated at courtside staring straight at huge green tarps that were blown into bubbles by hot-air fans.

For head groundsman Jim Thorne, the rain meant that an already busy opening day's schedule had become too hectic for him to answer questions.

"Can't stop," the cloth-capped groundsman said as he and his posse of staff hurried away from the centre court to inspect the adjoining court number 1.

So far in June, more than three inches of rain have fallen on

London. The record for the month is seven inches, in 1903, with 3½ inches recorded in 1958, 1959.

The forecast is for more rain at least through Thursday.

As well as disrupting the scheduling, the rain has other effects on a tournament, which always is at the mercy of the elements even before the first day.

Tournament referee Alan Mills said some 30,000 gallons of water were removed from the practice courts last Friday.

"The last three weeks weather has been the worst I can remember in the build-up to Wimbledon," he said.

Mills also has the job of rescheduling the tournament whenever the programme is affected by rain. As drizzle continued to shroud the Wimbledon complex, he remained optimistic.

Senna the new leader on return to Europe motor racing

DETROIT, Michigan (R)—Brazilian Ayrton Senna, the new leader in the world drivers' championship, will be seeking a hat-trick of wins when the Formula One circus returns to Europe next month.

His emphatic victory in the Detroit Grand Prix on Sunday followed an equally impressive success at the Monaco Grand Prix and established him and his Lotus as the current masters of street circuit racing.

His triumph has also presented him with an opportunity to extend his lead and record three wins in a row at the French Grand Prix on July 5—where he is sure to face a powerful challenge from world champion Alain Prost of France in a McLaren.

Senna became the first driver to win the six-year-old Detroit race twice and tops the world championship standings with 24 points, two ahead of title-holder



Alain Prost

Alain Prost of France.

But he is well aware that dominating the street races will not bring him the prized world crown. "We have a lot more to prove on the fast circuits to show we are the best," he said.

The computer-controlled suspension of his Lotus, which per-



Ayrton Senna

formed so well on the bumpy, narrow Detroit course, will not give him the same advantage on the forthcoming fast circuits at the French, British and West German Grand Prix.

"I think the championship is just starting," said Senna. "It starts when you go back to Europe on the fast circuits. I believe there are three or four

drivers with strong possibilities based on their equipment."

One of those is Prost, the 1985 and 1986 champion. He admitted he did not like the Detroit track and his record of no wins in North America backs up his dislike of the circuit.

Next month, however, he will be back in more familiar surroundings at Le Castellet where he is sure to make a strong bid to go one better than the record of 27 Grand Prix wins he shares with Briton Jackie Stewart.

He will have a chance to set a record before his own French fans. "Now the tracks will be different," he said. "On the right tracks, the car goes quicker and is much better."

With reasonable luck and form, Prost is certain to overhaul Stewart's record at some stage this season—and the prospect of him outwitting Senna at Le Castellet promises to make the French Grand Prix one of the most fascinating this year.

Rain and reign name of the game at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England (AP)—Rain and reign is what Wimbledon is all about this year.

The 101st All England Championships began its two-week run Monday, highlighted by defending men's champion Boris Becker of West Germany having the honour of playing the first match on centre court for the second straight year.

The strong right-hander is favoured to become the first player to win the world's most prestigious grasscourt tournament for the third time as a teen-ager.

On the other hand, the reigning women's champion Martina Navratilova, is expected to be hard-pressed to win a record sixth straight singles title at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club.

"Obviously with my results this year, I'm no longer the unsinkable good ship Molly Brown," Navratilova said after losing to Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia in Saturday's final at Eastbourne. "I'm not exactly brimming with confidence. But there's nothing wrong with my game. It's

all emotional."

The weather could put as much as a damper on opening day as Sukova did on Navratilova's latest bid for her first tournament title of 1986. The forecast is for likelihood of showers until Thursday.

Navratilova's loss snapped the 69-match winning streak she had compiled on grass courts in England, dating back five years. Sukova also broke Navratilova's record 74-match winning streak when she upset the world's top-ranked player in the semifinals of the 1984 Australian Open.

Navratilova, whose 125 tournament titles is second only to the

152 career crowns captured by Chris Evert, has yet to win a tournament this year, reaching the final in four of the six events she has played.

"I'm very down, but I'm still going to be the favourite to win Wimbledon," Navratilova said. "I've not won this year, but I'm not finished. Maybe it will take an act of congress to win a tournament, but what the hell."

Navratilova is scheduled to begin play on Tuesday, Wimbledon's traditional ladies' day, as will her strongest competition—West Germany's Steffi Graf, Evert, Sukova and Hana Mandlikova.

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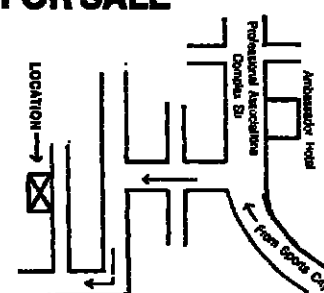
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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.

One Sterling	1.6065/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3364/69	Canadian dollar
	1.8345/55	West German marks
	2.0670/80	Dutch guilders
	1.5255/65	Swiss francs
	38.03/06	Belgian francs
	6.1195/1225	French francs
	1325/1326	Italian lire
	145.55/65	Japanese yen
	6.3860/3910	Swedish crown
	6.7275/7325	Norwegian crown
	6.8990/9040	Danish crown
One ounce of gold	442.40/442.90	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares in London were weak after a volatile session, but dealers said trading was relatively quiet and cautious with no definite trend emerging.

Equities attempted to rally as the market shrugged off last week's late trend. But sellers generally dominated in the wake of weekend press comment about the possibility of an increase in U.K. inflation after last week's bank lending and money supply data. The continuing absence of overseas investment also tended to depress sentiment, dealers said.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was down just 1.4 at 2,264.7, but fellers far outweighed gainers among the constituent stocks. The rally attempts were underpinned by a survey from the Confederation of British Industry, which said U.K. companies expect to increase their output this summer to the highest levels for 10 years.

Dealers said the reason for the current drifting in prices reflected the fact that there was no news on the horizon to stimulate the market. "With the election out of the way the only thing people had to look forward to was a short term cut in base rates which was ruled out by the economic data," one added.

Chase sells joint venture in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Chase Manhattan Overseas Corporation is keeping its representative office in Egypt after selling its share in a joint venture bank, a company spokesman said Monday.

"Chase will maintain its representative office in Egypt. It is totally separate from the sale of shares in the joint venture," Vice President Ihab M. Said told Reuters.

Representative offices of foreign banks serve as marketing offices and are not licensed to conduct banking business.

Chase last week sold its 49 per cent share in Chase National Bank (Egypt) to its partner in the 12-year-old joint venture, the state-owned National Bank of Egypt.

A National Bank official said the bank paid \$30 million for the Chase shares, which the U.S. bank sold as part of its policy of trimming overseas operations. The National Bank is looking for another partner, the official said.

Dollar gains

LONDON (R) — A sharp drop in Japanese share prices Monday boosted the dollar and dealers said they were preparing for the possibility of a major shift of funds out of the Tokyo market.

The Tokyo stock exchange's 225-share Nikkei index fell 647.77 points — its third largest one-day decline — to close at 24,640.35, having fallen 606.12 points last week.

"We have seen some funds moving back into the United States," said Mr. Richard Revell, an economist at London brokers Greenwell Montagu.

"It has been significant, but I don't know if it marks a major move yet," he said. "The market is very cautious."

Japanese investors have started to worry that a strong yen, lower oil prices and declining interest rates — all of which had fuelled a record-breaking, two-year stock market rally — cannot continue, Mr. Revell said.

With Monday's Tokyo market drop, many European dealers said they expected part of Japan's huge surplus of investment — or capital — funds to flow back into Wall Street or into U.S. government bonds.

"There seems to be a changeover in capital placement in process," said one Frankfurt dealer.

In London, the dollar climbed more than half a penny to a morning high of 1.8363 West German marks and firmed to 145.70 Japanese yen.

The price of gold a traditional haven for investors when the dollar is weak — fell \$6 an ounce to open around \$433 an ounce. It was fixed in London Monday morning at \$433.60.

The dollar's strength buoyed most European stock markets, where investors had worried that any further declines in its value would price European companies out of key foreign markets.

GCC, EC open trade talks today

RIYADH (R) — Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ministers will open talks in Brussels with their European Community (EC) counterparts on Tuesday on the contentious issue of European tariffs on Gulf petrochemical exports.

The GCC — grouping Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar, and Bahrain — has tried without success since 1981 to get the EC to cut or eliminate duties on their petrochemicals.

Gulf nations have spent billions of dollars building petrochemical plants and argue that the EC

taxes are unfair in light of the low level of duties — sometimes nil — they place on imports from Europe.

The EC counters that since its taxes are imposed on imports from all nations, it would be unusual to grant special preference to the rich Gulf nations.

The Gulf grouping has never retaliated for the European duties, but has given indications it may seek to link action on that issue with agreement on cooperation in other areas.

The government-controlled Saudi newspaper Al Riyadh said it hoped "the new dialogue might

bring more understanding from the EC. We have to create cooperation on an overall view, not a limited one customised to Western interests alone."

In a front-page editorial, the daily charged that EC "excuses and reservations on accepting competition from petroleum products from the Gulf are exaggerated."

The two groups will also discuss international efforts to stop the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war and its effect on shipping in the waterway, where more than 45 vessels have been hit this year.

Taiwan wins more foreign orders

TAIPEI (R) — Foreign importers are switching business to Taiwan in the wake of political turmoil in South Korea, industrial sources said Monday.

They told reporters local exporters of textiles, garments, plastics, shoes, hardware and machine tools had received between 10 and 20 per cent more orders from the United States and Europe in the past two weeks.

They said foreign buyers who had switched their business to Seoul were returning to Taiwan because of the violent anti-gov-

ernment street demonstrations in South Korea.

Mr. Henry Hsu, vice-president of E-Hsin International Corp. told Reuters: "Foreign buyers told us they were returning to Taiwan because of worries of shipment disruptions caused by political turmoil in South Korea."

He said he expected local exporters to win more orders if the troubles continued.

Taiwan's export orders dropped about four per cent in May to \$4.33 billion from April's \$4.51 billion, official figures released last week showed.

Japanese buy Financial Times building

LONDON (R) — Ohbayashi Corporation, a big Japanese development company, has bought the Financial Times offices in London's business district for £143 million (\$230 million), the newspaper's owners said Monday.

The sale was agreed by the owners, Pearson Plc, just weeks before the British government is due to decide whether to declare the building protected on grounds of historical and architectural merit.

Property analysts saw the sale of Bracken House, a post-World War II building just across the road from St. Paul's Cathedral, as part of a concerted raid by cash-rich Japanese companies on London real estate.

The Financial Times, in common with many of Britain's national newspapers, is moving eastwards to new premises away from the high-value sites in the City of London.

A leading London property analyst said: "£143 million is a pretty fancy price to pay. It is way over the odds."

He said it was certain Ohbayashi would be looking to redevelop the site, which is strategically placed close to the "city" — the hub of London's burgeoning financial district where the world's banks and brokerage houses trade in currencies, bonds, stock and bullion.

Deregulation last year of the London financial markets, called "big bang," admitted foreign players to the London Stock Market.

Officials at the Department of the Environment said Mr. Nicholas Ridley, the cabinet minister in charge, would within two weeks be deciding whether to list Bracken House as protected. This would have the effect of prevent-

ing its demolition without permission.

Property analysts said any redevelopment would thus have to leave the facade of the neo-Victorian redstone building intact.

The analysts said the Japanese real estate corporations and banks were actively moving into the London real estate business because the steep rise in the value of the yen had depressed business activity at home, lessening the demand for loans and freeing capital for investment abroad.

They pointed to increased Japanese real estate activity in the United States, which has seen Tokyo-based companies gearing up their campaign to buy real estate.

Last year Mitsui Fudosan suc-

cessfully bid for the purchase of the Exxon building in New York.

At the time a U.S. banking source said the Japanese company had beaten U.S. rivals with a \$610 million offer because it was able to pay cash using readily available loans from Japanese banks, whereas U.S. companies had to offer complex financing and payment arrangements.

One London property analyst said: "You have to draw parallels with what is happening in New York."

The announcement on the sale of Bracken House came as another Fleet Street monument, the art-deco Daily Express building put up in the 1920s, was reported to be facing a change of ownership.

Algeria plans to boost gas exports

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Algeria plans to increase liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports, currently running at less than half the currently installed maximum export capacity of 31 billion cubic metres per annum, to the maximum, Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi was quoted as saying Monday.

The Middle East Economic Survey, a weekly oil newsletter published in Cyprus, quoted Mr. Nabi as adding in an interview, that Algeria was not planning to expand its gas export facilities however, unless substantial gas discoveries were made.

"In volume terms, our target is to expand gas sales so as to utilise the full extent of our current capacity for LNG and pipeline gas exports," he was quoted as saying.

Algeria exports 12 billion cubic metres of LNG annually through the state oil concern, Sonatrach, to three European customers.

Gaz de France, Distigas of Belgium and Enagas of Spain. The full contractual quantities of the three companies total 18.6 billion cubic metres per year.

In addition, Sonatrach exports 11-12 billion cubic metres of gas to Italy annually via the 15-billion-cubic-metre trans-Mediterranean pipeline. The deal with Italy provides for 10.6-14 billion cubic metres for the October 1986-September 1987 period.

Algeria recently signed a deal with the U.S. firm Panhandle-Trunkline for the delivery of 4.5 billion cubic metres of LNG to the U.S. market.

Mr. Nabi was quoted as saying his country was also considering sales to Asian and Far Eastern countries.

Algeria is also campaigning to interest "qualified foreign companies" in oil and gas exploration through joint ventures, production sharing or other "flexible and pragmatic" methods, he said.

IEA sees tighter oil market in '90s

PARIS (Agencies) — The International Energy Agency (IEA) warned Monday that world oil demand could exceed supply in the 1990s and urged its 21 member countries to resist protectionist pressures.

In its latest annual report on the energy policies and programmes of IEA countries, the Paris-based agency said the energy outlook remains uncertain and warned that "there may well be further rapid and unexpected changes" up the road.

It said energy policies in IEA countries must remain as flexible as they were in 1986 in order to resist such changes.

But it noted that "with effective energy policies set in the context of general market-oriented economic policies, there are good grounds for confidence that the longer-term problems facing the energy sector can be overcome without sacrificing the general economic benefits of lower energy prices."

The agency called on member governments to resist pressures for protectionist measures such as oil import taxes or other trade barriers that followed the fall in oil prices.

Total primary energy demand is expected to grow fast in the next few years and continue growing at a slower pace in the 1990s.

Total energy demand in Western industrialised nations stood at just over 3.8 billion tonnes of oil equivalent in 1985 and could rise to between 4.6 billion and five billion tonnes by the turn of the century, the agency predicted.

This pattern could be mirrored in the growth of oil demand, the IEA said. If the price of crude oil remains low, consumption of oil could rise at an average annual rate of three per cent or more.

But higher oil prices in the 1990s lead to a deceleration or even a decline in oil demand so that in the years leading to 2000, the average rate of growth would be around one per cent annually.

The IEA said the decline in oil prices in recent years has caused its previous long-term energy forecasts to be reviewed.

It said latest projected data submitted by IEA members indicate:

— An upward revision of oil requirements in the late 1980s and early 1990s;

— Downward revision of domestic oil and gas production throughout the century and higher net oil imports and

— Less improvement in the ratio of gross national product to energy consumption, reflecting a reduction in private and government conservation activity.

IEA member nations include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Grindlays' Islamic financing scheme surpasses expectations

KARACHI (R) — Grindlays Bank said Monday a pioneering Islamic financing scheme had attracted more than one billion rupees (\$58 million) in subscriptions and was Pakistan's biggest public share issue.

A spokesman said the "modaraba" scheme for interest-free financing, launched this month, had drawn almost two-thirds of its subscriptions from overseas Pakistanis.

Grindlays, a member of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group, had offered 80 million rupees (\$4.6 million) to the public.

One foreign banker said public interest had far exceeded Grindlays' expectations and other banks were likely to launch similar schemes in the near future.

Under the "Islamic banking" system introduced by President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, all lending and borrowing involving interest is banned. Banks have devised various alternative schemes, such as profit-and-loss sharing, to attract investment.

Grindlays, which has eight branches in Pakistan, had obtained permission from the controller of public issues to raise the funds.

Chairman R.G.L. Barnes told Reuters earlier this month that the "modaraba" fund, set up through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Grindlays Services of Pakistan (Private), would have a total value of 100 million rupees (\$5.7 million).

Grindlays and its subsidiary would hold 20 million rupees (\$1.2 million) and the rest would be raised from the public.

"The primary business of the Modaraba shall be leasing, whereby the funds collected through public and other subscriptions shall be used to purchase new and old assets for giving out on lease to credit-worthy customers," Mr. Barnes said.

The Grindlays spokesman said the subscription had passed the previous Pakistani record of 900 million rupees (\$52 million).

The spokesman said non-resident Pakistanis had subscribed 640 million rupees (\$37 million), residents 367 million (\$21 million), and the state-run National Investment Trust eight million rupees (\$0.46 million).

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Wind up business matters early so you can move on to other projects and get a firm and productive start. Short trips and meetings will help resolve arguments.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Complete work early to get a start on new deals. Don't delay on handling correspondence and results will follow.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Progress in personal matters will be followed by new income potential. Encourage discussions with friends.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Confidence is gained from a new plan of action. Seek out and show appreciation for business tips from a clever friend.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Decide on personal goals in A.M. and work toward them. Friends can be helpful to you today.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Finish business matters, but make room for a hobby. Pleasing your employer will give you time for yourself.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Enlist the aid of someone who can help you realize your goals. A new friend can help your career possibilities.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Keep promises to get them off your mind. Plan an important trip you've been putting off. This is a must.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more convincing in arriving at an agreement with a partner. Pleasing your mate will help domestically.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Finish a drawn-out project wisely before starting new matters. Build up the confidence of a co-worker.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan a fun time for later and work toward it, but deal with a health problem. Thought for a loved one is wise.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Finish home affairs and please a family before starting a recreation. Watch your financial situation.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't neglect mail and other communications. Complete essential reports before entertaining in the evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will display early financial skill and later make a fine salesperson, writer or lecturer. Your child may be somewhat opinionated as a youth, but age will bring flexibility. A strong education in practical matters and sports involvement are indicated.

THE Daily Crossword by Dorothy B. Martin

ACROSS

- Or, community
- Clergyman
- Monetary
- head
- Flower
- River into the
- Moselle
- U.S. patriot
- Very large
- Uncoordinated
- conditions
- Engrave
- Lincoln or
- Vigoda
- Commands
- Acres
- Mamie Van
- "Life — a
- dream"
- Huron's
- neighbor
- Hawaiian
- hawks
- Farm unit
- Sheep cry
- Levels
- Plant insect
- Twin book
- Name
- Click or Ted
- Jefferson
- Devil nation:
- abbr.
- Other
- "Sweet —"
- Cotton fabric
- Frets
- Aggravates
- Discuss
- Baseball's Mel
- is not able
- Gigantic
- Ket
- Vermish
- Impudent
- Milay of East
- Actress, Garr
- Prelate's title:
- abbr.
- Fr. river

DOWN

- Plunged
- Muse of
- poetry
- Villains
- Serif star
- Williams
- China's
- continent
- Movie about a
- deer
- Innocents
- Time period
- Separated
- Musical group
- Greenish color
- Unusual thing
- Hardy heroine
- Ravish and
- Costello
- Relative
- novel
- Holiday time
- Spring m.
- Candles
- Inlets
- Islandic opus
- Champ
- Indigo
- Follow
- Dogpatch
- character
- Sp. cheer
- Pointed tool
- Br. gun
- Punch
- Mug
- Sea-bitten
- nous
- Stop
- Pathe: abbr.
- A Gardner
- Shot or shell
- Autocrat
- Rep.'s foe

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PIMSK
DEKEY
TIVNAY
SOLFIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: BY "PIMSK DEKEY TIVNAY SOLFIS"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SQUAB ABBOT ENDURE BRUTAL
Answer: What you might call a guy who never pays what he owes — A "DEBT" BEAT

Suspected Communist rebels kill 8 in Philippine ambush

Renegade priest 'survives attack'

MANILA (R) — Eight people were killed when suspected Communist gunmen fired at a convoy carrying a former Philippine rebel priest who broke ties with leftist guerrillas and forged peace with President Corazon Aquino.

Aides of Father Conrado Balweg told Reuters the Roman Catholic priest and at least four other members of his party survived the Sunday night attack on a mountain road in Abra province by jumping out of their car as the gunmen opened fire.

One of Fr. Balweg's companions was wounded. Officials said the ambush — ascribed by army officers in the area to Communist New People's Army (NPA) rebels — was a blow to government efforts to unify warring tribes and attain peace in the northern Philippine Cordillera region.

Fr. Balweg, 42, heads a group of mountain tribesmen negotiating autonomy for the region with the Aquino government. But his leadership in the area is being contested by other tribes linked by the military to NPA rebels.

The ambush in Abra, 320 kilometres north of Manila, happened after a series of street assassinations of soldiers and policemen in Manila which the military blamed largely on NPA hit-squads.

The army confirmed eight members of Fr. Balweg's party, including a local town vice-mayor, were killed in the attack

and that four of Fr. Balweg's companions survived. But army spokesmen said they had no definite word on Fr. Balweg's fate.

Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos told reporters he had ordered troops in Abra "to exert maximum efforts to recover safely" the 42-year-old priest.

Gen. Ramos also ordered a massive manhunt for the ambushers.

"This has yet to be confirmed," Gen. Ramos told reporters, when asked about army field reports blaming the NPA for the attack.

Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez, chief of the government panel negotiating with Fr. Balweg, said the ambush "was a step backward in government efforts to forge peace in Cordilleras."

He blamed the ambush on "dark forces who are against our efforts to bring peace and unity to the region."

Mr. Pelaez said he was also informed by Fr. Balweg aides that the priest was unharmed and apparently staying with local people in an area where he used to operate as a rebel.

"He is safe," Fr. Balweg spokeswoman Baboo Mondonero said. She said Fr. Balweg

was temporarily in hiding for security reasons.

This afternoon, nearly 24 hours after the attack, the military still had Fr. Balweg officially as "missing" or "unaccounted for."

The regional military commander, Brigadier-General Jesus De La Cruz, was quoted as saying Fr. Balweg and some companions were about 200 metres behind the lead vehicle when the ambushers opened fire on it.

The military said troops were hunting the ambushers.

"Considering the differences" between New People's Army (NPA) and Fr. Balweg's group, "it is presumed to be the NPA," the armed forces spokesman in Manila, Col. Honesto Isleta, told Reuters.

But Col. Isleta did not rule out the possibility some other group might have been involved.

"Anybody, any group could have done it. Everything is possible," Col. Isleta said.

The government has promised Fr. Balweg and his supporters a large measure of control in a proposed autonomous government in the Cordilleras, a mountain region known for the majestic centuries-old rice terraces cut out of mountain slopes by Igorot tribesmen.

The Communists and other opponents of Fr. Balweg in the area have accused the priest, who admits to having a wife, of making a "grab for power." He denies he has political ambitions.

Basque rebels apologise for bomb attack

MADRID (R) — Basque guerrillas have humbly apologised for a car-bomb attack which killed 17 people in a Barcelona supermarket. They said it went badly wrong and pledged to avoid further indiscriminate actions.

The attack last Friday was the worst ever by the ETA movement, standing for Basque Homeland and Freedom, and drew unprecedented criticism from their supporters in the Basque country.

Two of the 35 injured died in hospital Monday, and eight peo-

ple were in serious condition with severe burns.

Shortly after tens of thousands of demonstrators marched in Barcelona in protest at the attack, ETA offered its condolences to relatives of the victims and all Catalans in a communique sent to Basque news media.

"We admit, in keeping with our revolutionary honesty, the serious error committed in the course of this operation," it said.

Barcelona police said the management of the supermarket

Hipercor turned down advice to evacuate the shopping centre despite three bomb warnings telephoned in the name of ETA, the first of them 57 minutes before the destructive blast.

The civil governor's office said the management refused to clear the building as the time given for the blast in the warnings had passed.

"All we can do is assure that we shall use all available means to ensure that such occurrences do not happen again," ETA said.

Palau sets June 30 for new vote on ties with U.S.

KOROR, Palau (R) — Palau's President Lazarus Salii Monday called for a new vote next week on the confused question of his tiny western Pacific nation's ties with the United States.

Mr. Salii ordered the referendum for June 30 after Palau's supreme court cancelled the plebiscite which was to have been held Tuesday.

The referendum on whether Palau should enter into a compact of self-government in free association with the United States is the fifth to be held on the issue since 1983.

All previous ballots have failed to receive the required 75 per cent majority needed to override anti-nuclear sections in the island's constitution.

The number of referendums and Sunday's cancellation order — issued by the court because of the way absentee votes were collected — has confused the question and embarrassed the government, officials acknowledged.

"It's gone on too long. It's become very embarrassing for us," presidential spokesman Bonafacio Basilus told Reuters.

34 top army officers retire in China

PEKING (R) — A batch of 34 senior Chinese army officers have been retired with the personal approval of national leader Deng Xiaoping as part of a plan to rejuvenate the military's leadership, an official newspaper said Monday.

All the officers held ranks higher than full army commander in the Peking military region, one of the seven subdivisions of the People's Liberation Army, the China Daily said.

All had service records dating back to the Communist "long march" (1934-35) or to China's war against Japanese occupation and had been recently commended for their "outstanding contributions," the paper said.

The retirements are part of a continuing programme to reduce China's armed forces by one million men.

GOVERNOR BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A10873 ♠5 ♣K72 ♣Q95
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with three hearts. What action do you take?
A.—You have a hand of limited strength and the quality of your six-card suit leaves something to be desired. Nevertheless, you should bid three spades. There is too great a danger that partner, with a fair hand but only two or three spades, will elect not to compete.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K7 ♣QJ9 ♠A8 ♠AKQ952
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with three hearts. What action do you take?
A.—The trouble with an overcall of four clubs is that you need to find partner with quite a good hand if you are going to make 11 tricks at a minor-suit game. Therefore, we would gamble on three no trump; the king of diamonds and nothing else in partner's hand would probably be enough.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K7 ♠AKQ952 ♣QJ9 ♠A8
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with three diamonds. What action do you take?
A.—This is much closer, for it could be right to go for 10 tricks at hearts by overcalling with four hearts and hoping that partner has the few values you need to make game. However, we would stick with trying for nine tricks with three no trump.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠98 ♠62 ♠872 ♠AQJ953
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

2 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—While your hand might produce two tricks for partner at diamonds, it will produce at least four tricks, perhaps more, at a club contract. Bid three clubs. You don't need support from partner and his high cards will be useful to you. Since you have already limited your hand, partner won't expect more.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K1076 ♠AQJ95 ♠98 ♠A36
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—Since partner bypassed spades, he cannot hold four of them; therefore, there is no point to introducing your spade suit now. You do not have quite enough to insist on game, so with your semi-balanced hand you should raise to two no trump to invite partner to go on if he has a maximum for his bidding so far. Don't worry about missing a 5-3 heart fit. If partner wants to accept and he has three hearts, he can support hearts next.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠Q964 ♠87 ♠K62 ♠A765
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 3 ♠
What do you bid now?
A.—If you opted for three spades, we won't fault you greatly but we do feel that you are putting too much pressure on partner, who might think that you are simply competing. We prefer the more aggressive jump to four spades. Since you passed originally, partner won't expect much more from you.

Gurkhas offer to end violence

NEW DELHI (R) — Militant Gurkhas have offered to call off their latest violent campaign for a Gurkha state in north-east India if one of their leader is released by police, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

One person has been killed and nearly 30 official buildings burned since the Gurkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) began a 13-day strike in the Darjeeling region of West Bengal on Saturday.

Trouble has also spread to the neighbouring state of Meghalaya where Interior Minister D.D. Lapping resigned Monday because of clashes last week between police and students in which three people were killed and dozens injured.

The clashes happened during student demands for action by the state government against Gurkha militants there whom they call "a threat to Meghalaya."

Darjeeling has about 900,000 Gurkhas, a majority of the region's population but the Indian and West Bengal governments have rejected the GNLF demand for a state of Gurkhaland carved out of West Bengal.

PTI said the truce offer was made Sunday as militants in Darjeeling shot dead a Communist supporter of the leftist state government and set ablaze 12 government buildings including two primary schools on the second day of the strike.

GNLF sources said the protest would end if police freed youth leader Churamoni Kharga, chief bodyguard to GNLF leader Subash Ghising. Kharga, arrested on May 28, is considered the most radical Gurkha militant.

A wave of bombs blocked roads and damaged bridges in the hilly Darjeeling area on Saturday, cutting off the tea-growing region, once popular with tourists, from West Bengal.

Press reports said Darjeeling's main hydro-electric power plant was sabotaged Sunday.

France explodes nuclear device at Mururoa site

WELLINGTON (R) — France exploded its third nuclear device of this year at its South Pacific test site on Mururoa Atoll Monday, New Zealand scientists said.

The blast was measured at about 15 kilotonnes (equivalent to 15,000 tonnes of TNT) by a seismological observatory at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research said in a statement.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange condemned the explosion and said the way in which nuclear testing continued unabated was deplorable.

The explosion, which occurred

at 05.55 New Zealand time (1755 GMT June 21), is the 86th device to be set off at Mururoa at Rarotonga on May 5.

Mr. Lange said Monday's blast followed tests by the Soviet Union and the United States detected at the weekend.

Mr. Lange said the Soviet test, detected on June 20, was reportedly about 150 kilotonnes, and the U.S. test, detected on June 21, was less than 20 kilotonnes.

He said the recent spate of nuclear testing was all the more unfortunate given the current promising outlook for negotiations on a nuclear test ban.

Australian opposition on defensive over tax policy

SYDNEY (R) — Australian opposition leader John Howard remained on the defensive Monday over a major error in the Liberal Party's tax-cut plans despite indications of wavering electoral support for the ruling Labour Party ahead of next month's elections.

Mr. Howard admitted over the weekend he had overestimated the amount of savings to be made under the tax plan, which the conservative opposition took two years to formulate.

But he played down the magnitude of the slip-up, estimated by the Liberals at about 540 million dollars (\$380 million) compared with the 1.6 billion dollars (\$1.1 billion) claimed by Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

"The technical error... does not affect the viability, the integrity or the deliverability of the taxation package," Mr. Howard told journalists Sunday.

The mistake in calculation, gleefully spotted by federal treasurer Paul Keating last week, has proved a major embarrassment to Mr. Howard who was himself treasurer for the five years before Labour took power in 1983.

The tax plan, offering hefty

cuts in personal and company taxes, was meant to be the cornerstone of the Liberals' bid to prevent Mr. Hawke claiming an unprecedented third successive term for Labour in the July 11 elections.

But it has proved a millstone around the necks of opposition candidates in the early days of the campaign, with most voters rejecting it as unworkable and bad for the economy.

An opinion poll over the weekend gave a glimmer of hope to Mr. Howard, however, as he prepares for the official media launch of his party's manifesto on Thursday. Mr. Hawke launches Labour's manifesto on Tuesday.

The Times on Sunday poll showed the opposition had pulled ahead of Labour in eight key marginal seats, claiming the support of 42.5 per cent of those questioned compared with Labour's 41.1 per cent.

Other weekend surveys contradicted the Times on Sunday's findings, showing Labour up to seven points clear.

Mr. Hawke dismissed the Times on Sunday poll, saying he was still confident about the intelligence and maturity of Australian voters.

Gorbachev pledges to improve food supplies

MOSCOW (R) — Muscovites long accustomed to shortages, queues and high prices for meat and fruit have been told by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that he wants to improve food supplies as a top priority task.

"There are problems which must be decided today. These are upgrading the state of affairs in agriculture, and improving food supplies to the population," Mr. Gorbachev told a crowd of Russians in an impromptu election-day appearance Sunday.

"There is already marked progress, we have really started to advance in these matters, and this trend will continue. Good order, organisation and discipline are needed for our reconstruction to

yield concrete results in all areas sooner."

Mr. Gorbachev joined millions of other Soviet citizens in casting his ballot in elections for local government councils and district court judges. In some districts, voters were offered multi-candidate lists for the first time.

Elsewhere, voters held pre-poll discussions of various names before a single candidate was chosen. Articles in the official press made clear that the loyalty of candidates to the goals of the Communist Party was not in question.

Mr. Gorbachev, who voted with his wife Raisa on Kachalov Street in central Moscow, was

asked by a woman in the crowd for his views on a recent article by an economist who said the country should allow unemployment to increase industrial efficiency.

"This is unacceptable to us," Mr. Gorbachev declared. "We are well aware of our weaknesses and of outstanding problems. But we must not lose sight of what socialism has given to everyone — the right to work, education, free medical care, housing."

He said the party's policy-setting Central Committee would discuss the economy at a meeting later this month. The meeting, the first since last January, will look at proposals from the party leadership for decentralising economic management.

Bangladesh cancels exams after mass cheating

DHAKA (R) — More than 3,500 "graduates" will have to take fresh examinations because they cheated in their finals last January, the Bangladesh government said Monday.

"The order symbolises the government's concern over the growing indiscipline by students and the failure of the education boards to halt them," Dhaka University teacher Shahadat Hossain said.

Dhaka University teachers said cheating had become so acute in Bangladesh that it could not be stopped unless the government

changed the examination system. They were unable to propose an immediate remedy.

"We are simply overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problem," one police officer told Reuters.

An official government statement said more than 3,500 students would have to sit tests again after hundreds of people were expelled from colleges for cheating in examinations that started on June 13.

The statement said some students would be barred per-

manently from taking exams.

Education officials said nearly 150 students had been arrested after clashes with police during an uproar over cheating in the exams earlier this month.

Police said they had to fire blank bullets at more than a dozen examination centres after batons and tear gas failed to disperse crowds passing notes to friends inside.

According to official figures, more than 200 people were injured in clashes between students and police across the country.

GOVERNOR BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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COLUMNS 7&8

Israel to return Egyptian artifacts

CAIRO (AP) — Israel has agreed to return to Egypt 572 Pharaonic artifacts which it excavated during its 15-year occupation of the Sinai peninsula, a senior antiquities official was quoted as saying. Ahmad Kadry, chairman of the government's antiquities organisation told daily Al Ahran newspaper that the artifacts had been excavated by professors of the Egyptology Department at Tel Aviv University and had been displayed at Haaretz Museum in Tel Aviv. Antiquity organisation sources confirmed the report, but said no date had been set for a committee from the organisation to travel to Israel and reclaim the artifacts.

Prince Rainier to remarry

LONDON (AP) — Prince Rainier of Monaco will marry Princess Ira Von Furstenberg before the end of the year, the Mail has quoted her son as saying. Christoff Hohenlohe was quoted as saying his 47-year-old German-born mother would marry the 64-year-old prince in a quiet ceremony at Prince Rainier's home in the French principality of Monaco. "They are in love and will marry very soon," Hohenlohe, 31, was quoted as telling the conservative tabloid. "No date has been fixed but it will be before the end of the year." Prince Rainier's wife, Princess Grace, died in a car crash nearly five years ago. Princess Ira has been married twice, first at age 15 to Christoff's father, Prince Alfonso von Hohenlohe. Hohenlohe was quoted as saying Prince Rainier will bestow on his mother the title Her Serene Highness, the same title he bestowed on American actress Grace Kelly when they were married in 1956. Hohenlohe was also quoted as saying that Rainier's oldest daughter, Princess Caroline, did not initially approve of her father's relationship. "She did not want her father to marry again, but it seems that lately her attitude has softened and she is dropping her opposition," he was quoted as saying.

Chinese official marries off daughter, 12

PEKING (R) — A Communist Party official is to be disciplined for arranging the marriage of his 12-year-old daughter, who has had a child by her 15-year-old husband, an official newspaper reported. Zhang Nangui, a village party secretary in Hunan province, south China, married off one of his three daughters to a local youth in defiance of age rules and encouraged them to live together, the Science Evening News said. When the girl gave birth to a healthy son he held a lavish banquet to celebrate, it added. Zhang's behaviour was due to the influence of "feudal ideas," the newspaper added. Peasants in many parts of China traditionally prefer sons to daughters.

China exposes gambling den for rich

PEKING (R) — Businessmen who have grown rich on China's economic reforms are spending their money in an illegal all-night gambling den in the countryside outside Peking, the People's Daily said Monday. Gamblers play Mah Jong for stakes of up to 360 yuan (\$100), or four months pay for a Chinese factory worker, in a "tense and furtive atmosphere" at the Huilongguan Hotel north of the capital, the paper said. Gambling in any form is outlawed in Communist China, and carries stiff penalties. Notices warning against gambling in the hotel, which also runs an all-night disco, are ignored, the newspaper said after sending a reporter to investigate. Most of the visitors arrived by expensive hired cars and appeared to be private entrepreneurs, who have been encouraged to open small business in China's cities since 1984, it added.

Nancy Reagan receives award

WASHINGTON (R) — Nancy Reagan, receiving an award as a benefactor of the theatre where Abraham Lincoln was shot, has said she always feels a "tummy freeze" when she sees the box where Lincoln was assassinated. "I don't think you can come in here without feeling a certain something," said Mrs. Reagan, whose husband, President Reagan, was the target of an assassination attempt in 1981. Looking up in awe at the box high above the stage of the historic Ford's Theatre and clenching at her stomach, she added: "When you look up there at that box you have to feel a certain tummy freeze." Mrs. Reagan, a strong supporter of a campaign to maintain the theatre as one of Washington's historic monuments, received a Ford's Theatre medal from Don Johnson, star of the television series "Miami Vice." Johnson, praising Mrs. Reagan for her anti-drug activities, called her a "fighter" in the battle against drugs. The Reagans did not sit in the Lincoln box, which has been glassed in as a tourist exhibit, but sat in the front row facing centre stage. A dozen security men stood in the aisles. Before Mrs. Reagan received her award, she danced a waltz on stage with ballet dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov while songwriter Sammy Cahn crooned "Nancy with the laughing face."

Policeman tries to rape college girl

DHAKA (R) — At least 40 people were injured in clashes between students and police after a policeman tried to rape a girl during college examinations, officials in southern Bangladesh said. They said a member of a police squad deployed to stop cheating at an examination centre at Barisal sneaked into a ladies' toilet and tried to rape a student there. The girl fought her way out and reported the incident to fellow examinees, triggering a fierce battle between students and police. At least 40 people, including some policemen, were injured but no one was arrested. Senior police officers later arrested one policeman on attempted rape charge after he was identified by the girl. The examination was delayed for more than an hour.

Calls flood new AIDS hotline

ROME (AP) — A new government-run telephone line for AIDS information debuted Saturday and reported receiving more than a call a minute from Italians worried about the deadly virus. Within the first hour, the hotline, sponsored by the Italian Health Ministry, was inundated by 68 telephone calls. Health officials said the calls were continuing to come in about the same rate. A panel of eight experts on AIDS will man the phone line, dubbed the "green telephone," which is available to every region of Italy at discounted rate. The first caller inquired about the reliability of tests to determine the presence of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), while others asked about symptoms of AIDS, the effectiveness of condoms and a feared passing of the virus by mosquitoes and other insects.

AMA backs limited AIDS testing

CHICAGO (R) — The American Medical Association (AMA) has said it was against mandatory AIDS testing of the general population, but backed testing for some groups, including blood donors, immigrants and U.S. military personnel. It also called for a comprehensive national policy on the prevention and treatment of deadly acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), which is incurable. In a report, the AMA said mandatory testing should be used only on those groups for whom testing serves well-established well-accepted prevention goals, such as blood, organ and semen donors, immigrants, military personnel and prison inmates. It said public health authorities had offered valid reasons for opposing mandatory testing of homosexual and drug abusers as well as the population at large. Those officials have maintained homosexual and drug abusers, both high-risk groups, would be driven underground were AIDS testing mandatory and that it would not be cost-effective to test the population at large. The report said: "Until those premises are shown by superior studies to be incorrect, a policy regarding mandatory testing, which has been rejected by the vast majority of public health officials, cannot be recommended," the report said.